LIBRA

SVONEY

1 W. E. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO OLIONG Priday 9.30 a.m. and 11 p.m. LDULled CLYDE, Priday 9.30 a.m. and 12 p.m. AMANY (for Moruya), Priday 9.30 a.m. AMANY (for Moruya), Priday 12 p.m. EMBUDEN, TATHEA, Tuesday, 8 a.m.

CAPTION, ATTIEA, HOSENY, SLIM.

CAPTIONY EXCURSIONS BY THE HAMATTA STEAMERS—
EMULIADE, and PELICAN—
LOM-JOF KING-STREET, DAILY,
AT HTHE RAILWAY RATES.

Is: idren, ed.

Figlass ones at Parramatia, to convey excur-sional and the steamers and the Park. Fare, 3d.

TETER'SL and LANE COVE FERRY.—
Stramer BERAH loaves—
ime-stroner, 9, 11, 1, 3, 6.5, 7
kmc covi, 12, 2, 4, 6
SASDAY—Lirect Wharf, 1.15 and 11.15 p.m.
SURY—Lime, Wharf, 10, 2.30, 6.

Lang, 9, 1, 5.

Sall to BRINE WATER.—Alchymist, Satur

AND REN TPER LINE.—FOR LONDON.

ARD ALA Abe clipper ship

SCIUSKO,

1197as register) awson, commander, having the
whole her dead wistowed, and a large portion of her
worser and on boyill sail about 16th January.

Tagris are into inspect this vessel's clogant and
recombine accommon.

Therit or per apply to Captain LAWSON;

or t;

Millione 100221

MolFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

PASSENS FOR ENGLAND

Tavarite passemblip COMMISSARY will sail midel BEBRUARI Telli, with heisendid saloon accommodation, offict retest rates at advantages of the well-known, seasible. Carries experienced surgeon, and a cow will much board for use of passengers. Has room for atte number of ad-class passengers in the house on to

GIRUT, WATT, 400.

hdb passengers are fied to inspect the ship's nates and specious SAON, being replets with confrience and comforts first and second class

motion and spaceous eventures and comfort, first and eventures and comfort, first and eventures and compared parts of the compared p

rved at Talbot's.

R L N D O N,—
The magnificent Af pres ship
ona register, W. Robton, commander.
ship, having nearly after carge on board, will
it in a few days.
of freight apply to Grain ROBERTSON,
Circular Quay; or
JOHN/RAZER and CO.

L O D O

SAM MENDEL; dibir deal weight on board, and a portion of he tot will have quick dispatch.

Me freight, &c., apply to Lorentz Mendel, and ROME.

LORIMER, MARWGU, and ROME.

Treed at Chester and Co.'s Composition Whart

UCKLAND The Reper schooner that UCKLAND Clears at CHAIC HIS DAY, a requested to complete shipments HIS DAY, or passage apply on board at the Passage apply o

WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Lloyd's-chamber

RET ARMITAGE, FOR DUNEDA

Agenta.

R ELAIDE direct.—G. The A1 clipper barque had be parted by the A1 clipper barque had be parted by the A1 clipper barque it is height or passage apply to THOMAS IRELAND and CO., Corner George and Hunter streets.

DR ELAIDE direct.—The A1 clipper ship LAGS ROSE, 1500 tons, will have immediate dath, leply to GHICHRIST, WATT, and CO.; or the CMIRELAND and CO.

DR BAD SOUND the Corner of the CMIRELAND and CO.

OR BAD SOUND direct. 27 The HANNAH NEION, fust leading at Market Wharf, will clear amil on TURDAY.

INFO K. apply J. L. HAYNES, 6, King-street.

INFO VESSEL FOR TOWNSVILLE.

is HAIAH BROOMFIELD, now loading at the like We, will have quick dispatch. In freig &c., apply to JOHN FRAZER and CO.

OR EXPROROUGH direct. The favourite is the HERON, Captain Boyle, being under eigencavit be dispatched on FRIDAY next, 3rd inst. In for few tons light freight or powder. pply theyton on board, at Parbury's Wharf; or JES TRINE, Exchange Corner.

OR MPSEY, Mucleay River.—THIS DAY Road, from the Victoria Wharf.

VONNE wanted for YOKOHAMA; good rate gives R. TOWNS and CO.

FONNAS.—Wanted, VESSELS, to load in South
Austra to London. C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-st

VAMID, to purchase, a screw STEAMER, iron perred, about 100 tons burthen, drawing six floaded apply to THOMAS IRELAND and CO., (Igo and an arrest streets.

Office—90, Elizabeth-street,
TRUSTERS:
Rev. J. Dwyer, James Mullins, Esq., and
P. R. Larkins, Esq.
MAAGER:
Mar. E. J. Rabie.
harchold are reminded that the monthly subscription
NETING-iii be held in the Guild Rooms, 117, Liverpl-street, tween Pit and George streets THE DAY
(Burdsay) James y 2, instead of Wednesday (New Year's
IP), betweithe hours of 7 and 8.30 o'clock.
To Bouncwers.
to premiss are charged on leans.
cans are Edwyshele in 3, 5, 7, or 10 years, according to

17 0 6 6 3
Borrowers en pay off at any time the whole or portio
the amounterrowed, and have their deeds.
For the commience of working men, domestic servant
s, rules and every information relative to borrowing or
resting carri-obtained from 10 till 4 o'clock p.m., at the
city's Offic on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thur
y, and Fride in every week.
ROBERT BUTCHER,
Secretary.

MEETINGS.

KEPH'S BUILDING

premiss are charged on loans. ns are bayable in 3, 5, 7, or 10 years, llowing ble for each £100 borrowed:

To follow the Penthers.

Alpper ship
SAM MENDEL

To follow to bergoldic.
The newly orded Al ship OOLDENEA,
14 kmargister, R. S. Byt, commander,
early disch.

Trived at Flood's.

10 N D O N.

10,804 -- VOL LXVII

BIRTHS. 93th December, at her residence, Elizabeth-place, Bien-ett, Wavurley, the wife of Jonn Dougnas, of a daughter, e 3'th December, at Rose Hill, near Grange, Mrs. J. B.

20th December, by special licence, at the Sacred Heart by the Rev. Father Cushingham, William Fromas, in of William Fownes, Eeq. of Batherst, to En., or youngest daughter of John Kandan, Eeq., South

the 29th December, at Fernside, near Camden, John , infant son of Henario and Lypia Campayran, aged 9

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO

OTHER PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM RAVIGATION COMPANY'S stramship
RAVIGATION COMPANY'S stramship
1874 tons, 460 horse-power,
D. Rennoldsen, commander.
WILL HE DISPATCHED FOR Ford and control of with her Majosty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on TUESDAY, the 28th January, 1873, at 11 a.m., touching

TUESDAY, the 28th January, 1873, at 11 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND. Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 25th, and specie and purcle until 10 a.m. on the 27th.

For particulars regarding freight and pussage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENIN-SULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to Moore's Wharf, 13th December, 1872.

OLIFORNIA. NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Under contract for the Conveyance of her Majesty's Mails.

AYMEN. A

Booth, At

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RVANT. Ap

office. Apply 3

Y MAID, Apply

HOUSEMAIL

an, as PORTER or, 267, Pitt-street

d COACHMAN

-class testimonia om 9 to 10,2 to verley Road.

o MAN, to drive

RESIDENCE

otme, 3, Jamison Terms, 21s.

or; private family lift-street, Sydney

DENCE, with

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street.
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I FARR
at South

NT. Edinb

Under contract for the Conveyance of her Anjesty's Mails.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS AND SHIPPERS.

The following splendid Al side-wheel atteamships will be dispatched for San Francisco, viv. —

NEVADA., 2946 tens register, 800 horse power NEBRASKA., 2946 tens register, 800 m passenger special part of the passenger special passenger spec

London Agents: Messers, H. Staun and Co.,
Moorgate-street, Lendon.
For all further particulars apply to
W. LAIDLEY and CO., Agenta,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FINE C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS. TOR THE CLARENCE RIVER GOLD-FIELDS.
TO GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEW-CASTLE—The AGNES IRVINO, THIS NIGHT, THURSDAY, at 9.
TO MACLEAY RIVER, via NEWCASTLE and PORT MACQUARIE—The DIAMANTINA, THIS NIGHT, THURSDAY, at 9.

WM. WILLIAMS, Scarotary.
Surger-spect.

HUNTER RIVER N. S. CO.—STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, &c. TO-MORROW (Friday) NIGHT, at 11, the MAIT-

LAND.
On MONDAY MORNING, at 6, the MORPETH.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—fiet of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELEBURNE.—City of Adelaide, this aftermoon,
Thursdry, at 4.30. FARES: Saloon at current rates;
Sterang, £1 10s.
TO AUCKLANI).—Wenga Wenga, this afternoon,
Thursdry, at 4.30.

Thursday, at 4.30.

To HUNTAR RIVER.—Lady Young, to-night, Thursday, at 11: and Coomabura, Saturday night, at 11.

To ERISEANE.—Rangatira, this afternoon, Thursday, at 6.6.

at 5.

TO MARYBOROUGH.—Balclutha, on or about Monday.

TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Eguent, about 48 hours after TO CLEVELAND BAY via PORT DENISON,— Leichart, about Wodnesday. CARGOs now being received for transmission to any

of the above Ports.

SIHPPERS are requested do complete their shipments to Melbourns and Queensland BEFORE 3 O'CLOCK or day of sailing.

PRINK IL TROUTED. FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

TO SHIPPERS TO THE SOUTHERN PORTS OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE A.S. N. CO. propose placing a first-class Staamer for run to and from Sydney and the Southern Ports of New Zealand catly in the month of MARCH next (about a wufficient inducement offor.)

This carly notice is given with the view of affording an epportualty to shippers and others interested of some poperation to contain their correspondents in New Zealand, so to obtain orders.

FREDIX. H. TROUTON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Office, 1st January, 1872.

TEA'M TO MELHOUR NE.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

REDUCTION OF FARES.
The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will

The MELHOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch this steamship YOU YANGS, on THURSDAY, 2nd January, at 12, noon.
THE SALOON IS AMIDSHIPS.
Fright & lowest current rates.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Strath's Wharf.

Mers. PMceken, Blackwood, and Co.'s line of skeamers will be dispetched from MELHOURNE as follows:

ALIAMBRA, 4th January, via Hokitika.
RASGITOTO, 9th January.

Though tickets to and from all Now Zealand porter. TO NEW ZEALAND

issue by an undersigned.

For aire of pussage, freight, and any information, apply to JGEPI WARD and CO., Agents, 237, George-afreet. SEAM TO HONGKONG DIRECT.

The scrow-steamer PARANA,

O27 tons register, Captain Wilkinson.

Th finesteamer is now on her way from Hongkong, it turn there from this port about the 10th mer. Santry.

State second to make the passage in twenty-five days, and term splendid opportunity for passengers and

thipps of argo.
Foril priculars apply to
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., agents. STAN TO HOBART TOWN.—Steamship CITY
F IOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on WEDNESDAYJASUARY 8, at 12 NOON.
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

R O R L O N D O N. Thecebrated anti-class clipper ship WILLIAM DUTLE, 960 tons, D. Thomson, commander, will have sarly spath. Has a full peop and splendid accommander, seements of the second surface of the second surf

FOR LONDON

The PARRAMATTA
will beistched on the 15th FEBRUARY.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.,
Agents.

HOI DNDON, via CAPE OF GOOD HOPE less. Devitt and Moore's line of Packets. The variet pussenger ship ST. VINCENT will be dispatch roun Port Adelaide, for London, calling at the Cape of lot Hope to land and embark passengers, about 20th Janes.

20th Jany,
Has prior accommodation for passengers. Carries an expensed surgeon.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO. L O N D O

AY SPING DIVISION No. 1 S. of T.—Members are rescated to attend the adjourned Quarterly METING, a Temperance Hall, THIS EVENING, at J. p.m. shup Election of Medical Officer, Chemist, and offr important business. G. F. MASON, R.F. will be STRATHNAVER
will be Cared early in January. Has splendid accomlike the splendid accom-ASONIC PICNIC.—The COMMITTEE of the LongoFidelity are urgently requested to attend lodge TONIGHT, to facilitate the settlement of all al with the late picnic.
H. TERNOUTH, Secretary.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1873.

MASONIC.—A MEETING of Saint Andrew's Lodge, No. 1, New South Wales Constitution, will be held THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock sharp. MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

OMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANIES.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the usual Hall-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney will be held at the Head Banking-house of the Company, in George-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at noon precisely, to receive the report of the Board of Directors for the half-year ended 31st December last, and to take into consideration any other business which may be brought before the moeting, in conformity with the Deed of Settlement.

By order of the Board.

PRED. N. BURT,

Sydney, 1st January, 1873.

Sydney, 1st January, 1873.

THE GREAT BLACKALL COPPER COMPANY The GREAT BLACKALL COPPER COMPANY (Limited).

The first half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, 247, Georgestreet, on the 16th January, 1873, at noon, to receive the report of the Directors and balance sheet, and for the election of Directors and Auditors. By order of the Board,
B. H. CHAPMAN,

ORIENTAL GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—A General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices, 267, George-street, on FRIDAY, 3rd January, 1873, at 4 pm., for the purposes stated in circulars already sent to them. Attendance is particularly requested. 19th December, 1872. JOHN PURKIS,

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HUNTER
RIVER NEW STEAM
COMPANY.

Legal Manager.

NAVIGATION LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Mr. George Vindin's death having caused a Vacancy in the Directory of your Company, you will be called upon shortly to elect another Director, and I respectfully offer myself as a Candidate for such office.

Soliciting your votce and interests,

I am.

I am, Your obedient Servant, JAMES E. WOLFE.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A CARD.—Fronch Glove, Boot, Hosicry, and Mersery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street. A RTIFICIAL TEETH, from 4s 6d; extraction, 1s; stopping, 1s. Edwards, surgeon-dentist, 6, Bridge-st.

A CARD.—Mr. GUSTAVUS GABRIEL continues to supply inimitable Artificial TEETH, and perform overy operation in dentistry, stopping, extracting, &c., in the most paintees manner. 20, Wynyard-square.

minerals tested accuracy ractical Assayer.
W. TWEMLOW, 296, George-street, Sylney.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Bentists (diploma 1836), Pitt-st., op. Punch's Hotel.

A. SPECK, Carver, Gilder, and Picture-frame maker. Mouldings very cheap, 55, Market-street. FIRE. FIRE.—W. H. BEECH, the original Master Chimney-sweep, 239, Macquarie-street.

J. L. A. W. L. E. R. Bedding Manufacturer, Bedding Manufacturer, and Herschair, &c., 517, George-street.

MR. BURNE, Surgical and Mechanical Dentis 33, Regent-street, Botany Road.

MR. HARWOOD, R.A.M., Professor of Piano, Har monium, and Singing, 242, Darlinghurst Road. M. J. SPENCER, Dentist, S. Wynyard-square.— THE EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL, was awarded to Mr. Spencer for Artificial Teeth. Painless Extraction by aid of NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter's Bay. Charlest BEATING GROUNDS, Rush-cutter's Bay. Charles Artlett, upholstere.

THOMAS DAWSON, Auctioneer for the sale of sheep-cattle, horsee, and station properties.

Office, 434, George-street, Sydney.

ETERINARY.—Mr. STEWART, Veterinary Sur-ground has resumed the practice of his profession at 2504, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's.

HOWES, Tailor.—Best materials, fit and work-manship. Lowest charges. 88, King-street.

WOOLWASHING.—Messra. ALDERSON and SONS are prepared to fellmonger fiesh or dry skins on the most approved principles. Terms likeral. No parge made for carriage. TRT ARMITAGE,

I VI clears at the Customs TO-MORROW.

Short requested to pass ENTRIES, and passengers to back of passenger THIS DAY.

BEILBY and SCOTT,

Agents.

AIRST-CLASS PHOTOS, 5s per dozen, at J. YATES, 432, George-street.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

To E ELECTORS OF NORTH WILLIAM I Am a liredy set DIDATE for the next Election. I have syour supportou six years faithfully. I kindly solicit H. RUSSELL,

TEER NOTICES.

5 BATTERY —There will be NO DRILL
RECRUITS.—A ORE BEVERLEY, Captain.
Recruits —A Torked for Rifle Recruits will be p.m. Attendance on the the 3rd of January, at 7.30 de grund, Hyde Park, must B.

W. CHATA.
Adjutant, Captain,
ducy Battalion V.R.

RELIGIOUS ANNO

PECIAL APPEAL (first timents.)

Pecial APPEAL (first timents.)

from Sydney public, to Pocnaiary AID

AMPBELL to extend the benefit Mr. PETER

well-known voluntary BUSH MISS hoseings of his

5036 miles travelled, Gospel proceducity of two years

lectures on "Intemperation" delivered, in two years

lectures on "ANPBELL", either at his processes of the proc

TENDERS.

CHARTER REQUIR TENDERS will be received by the Paymaster in chi. Pot the Naval Depot, until noon on THURSDAY next, 1712 and January, 1873, for the Charter of a Vessel to carriabout 356 tons of Coal and Provisions from Sydney to. Banks Island, Terres Straits.

The vessel to be subject to survey, and to sail in accordance with the Admiralty Regulations; a copy of which, and further particulars, can be obtained on application at this Office.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Naval Depot, Queen's Wharf, 30th December, 1872.

TO PRINTERS and CAPITALISTS.—TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Plant, Goodwill, Stock-in-trade, &a., of the NEWCASTLE PILOT, pub-

The premises where the business is carried on have been leaved to raperiod of ten years, two of which have only expired, at the low rental of £50 per annum. They are situated in Hunter-street, opposite Market-square, in the best business position in the city.

The office comprises one of Harriid's celebrated double demys, Main's machines, and one of J. and R. M. Wood's Little Favourite treadles; also a double demy, demy, and poet-folio presses, and stereotyping appearatus, and a large and varied assertment of jobbing type and wood letter.

For particulars apply to GREVILLE and COMPANY,
Wholesale Stationers and Printers' Brokers,
George-street, Sydney.

TENDERS will be received on FRIDAY, January the Ard, for the Excavation and Drainage required the creetion of two first-class Wardhouses, in Fitt-stree next to the City Bank. Plans and specifications may been at the office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architec Nos. 6, 6, and 7, Vickery's-chambers, Pitt-street.

TENDERS required for adding Verandaha and Balconies to two Houses in Bourke-street, for Mr. P. GUERIN Apply on premisee, opposite Baptist's Gardens, two door from Chelsea-street. To close on Friday evening next. TO MEDICAL MEN.—Further TENDERS invited for Medical Officer for Day Spring Division No. 1 S. of T. Tenders to be sent in by 4 par. THIS DAY. For all particulars apply G. F. MASON, Patent Slip Wharf.

MADAGASCAR SUGAR MATS on C. WILSON, 64, Margard

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

CABMAN who drove Mr. SPENCER from Albert Ground.—Return Opera Glass left in cab. 222, Pitt-st

T MRS. FALLON will call at Sherlock's Hotel, Pitt-st street, she will get letters.

If THIS should meet the eye of JOHN YOUNG, from Christchurch, N.Z., please to write at once to G. W., money Order Office, Sydney, as your wife is in Sydney in great distress.

Great distress.

ONATHAN HALL, Sailer or Contractor, and whose last knewn address was Grenfell, via Sydney, New South Wales, is a trgently requested to communicate with his Sister, MARY ROPER, 38, Alison-street, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham, England, all of whose letters are returned from the Dead Letter Office marked "unclaimed." The abovenamed Jonathan Hall lost some property at Sydney by fire about five years ago, and any person who would communicate information about him to the abovenamed Mary Roper would be gladly recompensed for their trouble.

CALLS ON SHARES.

RONBARKS GOLDEN GULLY COMPANY A First CALL of £2 10s per share has been made by the Directors, and is payable to the undersigned at the Com-pany's Office, No. 3, Gresham-street, on or before 10th January, 1873.

A. O. MORIARTY, Legal Manager. Legal Manager.

THE ELSMORE TIN MINING COMPANY
(Limited.)

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Fifth CALL of 2s per share has been made, payable at the Secretary's Office, 62, New Pitt-street, on or before the 11th January, 1873.

CUMBERLAND GOLD MINING COMPANY CUMBERLAND GOLD MINING COMPANI (Limited.)
The 7th CALL of 1s per Share has been made, payable at the office of the Company, 267, George-street, Sydney, en or before the 2nd January.
December 17th, 1872. THOMAS HILES, Manager.

NEW UNITED QUARTZ RIDGE MINING CO. The 12th CALL of £5 per Share has been made, payable at the office of the Company, 267, George-street, on or before the 14th January, 1873.

December 30th, 1872. THOMAS HILES, Secretary.

December 30th, 1872. THOMAS HILLES, Decretary.

BOUND G. M. C.J.
(Limited).

HILL END.

NOTICE: the 4th CALL of one shilling and sixpence pe share is made, payable to me on or before the 19th day of January, 1873. Office, Lank-chambern, Hill End.

By order of the Board.

By APENHALL,

Legal Manager.

ULRICH TIN MINING COMPANY (Limitol). A CALL of one penny per share is made due on 2n January, 1873, which will be payable at the office, No. 306 George-street, on or before that date.

street, on or before that date.

RANDOLPH NOTT, Legal Manager.

THE GOOD INTENT GOLD MINING COMPANY (Elmited).

NOTICE TO SHARRHOLDERS.

The Second CALL of 1s per share has been made by the Board, and is payable to the undersigned, at the Company's Office, Moore's Chambers, 183, Pitt-street, on or before the 5th January, 1973.

MULHOLLAND and WOOD, Sydney, December 20, 1872.

Managers.

GULGONG GOLD MINING AND QUARTZ
CRUSHING COMPANY (Limited),
Royal George Reef.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—The fourth CALL
of one shilling per share on the contributing shares in this
Company has been made by the Board, and is payable to
the undersigated at the Company's office, Moore's Chambers,
163, Pitt-street, on or before the 5th January, 1873.
MULHOLLAND and WOOD, Managers.
Sydney, December 20, 1872.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, a Bullin-Bullin PARROT. Reward on returning same to 15, Stunley-street. LOST, at Manly Beach, pair Black Opera GLASSES Reward. Secretary School of Arts, Pitt-street.

OST, at Ryde, last Tuesday evening, a PURSE, con-taining Locket, &c. The finder will be rewarded on returning the same to Mrs. HENRY, Ryde; or Mr. D. HENRY, Pitt-street.

L OST, between Kent. Bathurst, and Sussex stroets, a by returning same to Wollongong Hotel, corner of Kent and Bathurst streets. and Bathurst streets.

LOST, on Tresslay, a black and white Newfoundland SLUT and PUP. The finder will be rewarded on bringing them to J. COHEN, Dowling-street, Moore Park. Anyone detaining them will be prosecuted.

L OST, hast Tuesday afternoon, between Milson's Point
Road and Mount-street, St. Leenards, small goldgenera WATCH and gold curb CHAIN.
Finder will be rewarded on application to Mr. W. F.
M'CARTHY, Pitt-street North.

21 REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed, from Moore Park, a Black HORSE, 5 years old, no brand, small star on forehead, 14 hands high, in fine condition. JOHN CARRUTHERS, Clerk of Markets.

FIVE POUND REWARD.—Lost, Ladies' Gold Hunting WATCH and CHAIN, on the road from Milson's Point to Middle Head battery. Apply Hardy, Brothers, Hunter-street.

STRAYED, a Yellow and White COW, branded PKN os reward. H. M'KAY, Petersham.

STRAYED from Cook's River, on Boxing Day, a Chesnat PONY, with bridle, brunded O on each shoulder. A reward of 10s will be paid to any one bringing this same to C. SMITH, 13, Stanley-street, opposite the Hyde Park Graumars School.

BOROUGH COUNCIL NOTICES. OROUGH OF THE GLEBE

NOTICE.—Sections of the intended Permanent Lovels of Hereford-street, on two plans—lat, from Orphan School Crock to Ross-street; and 2nd, from Ress-street to Globb Road, may be inspected at the Council Chambers.

The Council will not entertain any objections to such lavels unless stated in writing, and delivered to the surveyor, on or before 17th January, 1872.

By order of the Mayer.

By order of the Mayer.

byor, on or octore 14th onnury, 104s.

By order of the Mayer.

W. DE BURGH HOCTER.

Conneil Clerk and Surveyor.

Council Chambers, Globe, 17th December, 1872.

DOROUGH OF WOOLLAHRA.—To Ratepayers.
Proceedings are about to be taken for the recover art to set, of all unpaid rates.
HENRY STERIKER KILLICK, Council Clerk, Berough of Woollahra.
23rd December, 1872.

DODUCE, PROVISIONS, ETC. EADSTUPPS

Various manufactures and packages. National Mills and Eldorado.

COLONIAD SALE, by BRILBY and SCOTT. RICE.—Patna of prime quality, always on RICE.—China ridemes Service, from Calcutta.
BROTHERS, and CO.
SNigard, from Hongkong, in OSEPH WEARNE, OTHERS, and CO. Silk-dressed Superfine Flouriour Mills, foot of Corn Meal, &c., the best av.

20 CASES Cheshire CHEFlour, Kiln-dried by the case or more: in Sydnoy. prime, now landed; 20 tons Whitin air, 30 per lb. A DELAIDE FLOUR, best bradd. GEO. A. LLOYD and CO., 362 restreet.

A DELAIDE FLOUR and BRAN calle, by fine, households, and seconds—High. C. WILSON, 64, Market A DELAIDE WHEAT to arrive, on SALA C. WILSON, 64, Margar

PUBLICATIONS. Bread-AND-CHEESE AND KISSES THE CHRISTMAS STORY.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

See SYDNEY MAIL.

M NATIONAL LOAN & DISCOUNT COMPANY.
Capital, £50,000. Offices—61, Hunter-street.

The Directors of this Company negotiate monetary and financial business of every description.

BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY.

SUMS of £10 to £10,000 can be obtained on PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY, repayable by weekly, SONAL OR OTHER SECURITY, repayable by ecokly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.

LOANS can also be procured for any period, and renewals arranged for it required.

ADVANCES made-upon personal security, mortgage, deposit of deeds (freshold or leasabeld), bills of sale, merchandise, bonded certificates, stocks and shares, life assurance policies, or any other tangible security.

LEGACIES, BEQUESTS, and REVERSHONARY INTERESTS, ether in the colonies, Great Britain, or elsewhere, purchased or advanced upon.

GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted at elight advance upon BANK RATES.

All transactions held strictly confidential.

upon BANK RATES.
All transactions held strictly confidential.
NO BILLS RE-DISCOUNTED.
Every facility given to borrowers, and advances made within a few hours after application, if approved of.
Ferms and all information can be obtained gratuitously at the Company's Offices. Hours, 9 to 5. Saturdays, 9 to 1.
EDGAR RAY, Manager.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.

LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 125, Elizabeth-atreet South, next St. James' School. First established in Sydney.

THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—Money advanced in sums varying from £6 to £1000 on security of two responsible householders, to be repaid by weekly instalments of la in the pound. Persons destrous of obtaining £6 receive £4 10s cash. The advance guaranteed within twenty-four hours if the securities are approved of.

ARRANGEMENTS can be made for MONTHLY of QUARTERLY payments.

BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, without possession.

ADVANCES MADE upon mortgage, deposit of deeds, (frechold or leasehold), merchandise, bonded certificates, atock and shares, Assurance Policies, or any other tangible

Security.

LEGACIES, bequests, and reversionary interests purchased or advanced upon.

Good TRADE BILLS discounted at SLIGHT advance upon BANK RATES.

Forms may be had gratis.

No Bills Rediscounted.

M MERCANTILE LOAN & DISCOUNT COMPY. 98, Elizabeth-street, next Brigado Office.

The proprietors of this Company are prepared to offer advantages to persons in want of accommodation.

BILLS DISCOUNTED DALLY.

SUMS OF £6 to £10,000 advanced on deposit of DEEDS, either Freshold or Leaschold, Bills of Leding, Bended Certificates, Shares, Insurance Policies, or any

ther tangible security.

GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted DAILY at a glight ADVANCE on BANKING RATES. The utmost privacy can be assured, and all transactions held strictly. onfidential.
BILLS OF SALE on FURNITURE (without posses mion).
MONEY advanced upon PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY repayable by weakly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.

LOANS can be obtained for any period, and RENEWALS arranged for if required.

ALL TRANSACTIONS ENTERTAINED, and advances made without delay, if the security be approved of.

£3000 TO BE LENT in sums of £500 and upwards, on town or country properties, at current rates of interest. Apply to W. W. BILLYARD, Solicitor, 32, Hunter-street.

£7000 TO LEND, in large or small amounts, on security of city property. WANT and JOHNSON, 142, Pitt-street, THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY is prepared to Lend Money on mortgage of approved freehold security, repayable in conformity with the following

How payable. | In 3 years. | In 5 years. | In 7 years. .. £3 1 9 £1 19 7 £1 10 2 ... 9 6 3 5 19 5 4 10 11 ... 18 15 4 12 0 6 9 3 2

Half-yearly ... 10 10 10 10 10 IN.B.—Proposals for advances on ordinary fixed mortgage will also receive special consideration.

By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON,
7-11-71. General Secretary.

£5000 IN SUMS to LEND on mortgage. WANTED, Joint Stock, and City Bank SHARES also Peak Downs. C. H. Rooke, Greville's Rooms. WANTED, LOAN of £50 for three months. Secu-rity: First-class scrip. Business, HERALD.

EDUCATIONAL

A USTRALIAN WRITING INSTITUTION, 726, Georgo-street. Principal—Mr. Fitzjohn Hall, eleve of the well-known Dr. Harvey, tutor to his Sereae High-ness Frince Hohenlohe, nephew to her Majesty Queen Victoria. Commercial class, morning and evening. Book-keeping made easy, copying avoided, and every queention worked out in all its details. Journalizing explained and taught. Mr. Hall's knowledge of the above is not merely theoretical, but practical, having been engaged for some years as accountant in H.M. Commissariat Department. Head-quarters, Aucklaud. References, D. A. General Bockett and Captain J. R. Harrison; also as book keeper to one of the largest establishments in this colony. City references to mercantile men, elergymen, and several old pupils now holding responsible positions. Bad writing rapidly improved. Mr. H. was awarded the First Prise at the last exhibition, for Penmanship. Drawing, Illuminating, and French taught. Mr. Hall having been a student during seven years at the College, Nationale, Boulogne Sun Mer. Private lessons. Terms quarterly, 2 guineas. CLASSES every day during the Holidays. NORRIS 5 Writing Institute, 241, Castlerosgh-st. Estd. 1861.

CLASICAL and Commercial SCHOOL, CALDER HOUSE, Redfers.—Studies will be RESUMED, THURSDAY, 23rd January.
J. DAVID SLY, M.A., LL.B., Principal. CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, EVERTON HOUSE. WINDSOR.

HEAD MACTER:
F. H. HOLE,
Late Mathematical Master of the Fairfield Collegiate
School.

REFERENCE:
The Rev. R. L. King, B.A., Principal of Moore College
Livernool The Rov. C. F. Garnsey, Windsor.
The Rev. T. Remnis, Sydney,
W. Woolls, Esq., LL.D., Parramatia.
Dr. Rowling, Mulgee.
J. D. Sly, Esq., M.A., Sydney.

The course of study at the school is such as to qualify boys for the Civil Service and Public examinations, or for the University.

EDUCATIONAL Establishment for Young Ladice 13, O'Connell-st. Studies resumed 13th January. H 13, O'Connell-st. Studies resumed 13th January.

H 1GH SCHOOL, GOULBURN.—This School offers the advantages of a comfortable home and a superior education, in a healthy climate. Vacancies for boarders. Study will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, January 22nd.

G. METCALFE, M.A.

H 0 M E R D U C A T I O N.

ORMONDE HOUSE, PADDINGTON.

Mrs. THOMAS DAWSON be .VACANCIES. Frofessors attained daily.

Duties RESUMED Ser. JANUARY.

REFRIENCES:—Honorable John Campbell, Honorable
barles Campbell, Rev. Camm King, Rev. Dr. Barry,
lev. John Bloomfeld, Rev. William Lamedaine. PRICE TWOPENCE

MINNAVILLE SCHOOL.—The Duties of Miss CONNOR'S School will be resumed on MONDAY, 13th instant. Quarter terminates on Monday, 31st March: 63, South Head Road, near Lyons-terrace.

M. A. YARRINGTON'S Commercial School, South. Day and evening scholars, please reassemble on January 6. N.B.—Terms strictly moderate.

SINGING and PIANOFORTE.—Mrs. KINLOCH will resume teaching on MONDAY, 6th January, 1873. University Hall, Hyde Park.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ATTERSALL'S RACES. The PRIZES will be paid over, and the General SETTLING take place THIS EVENING, in the Club Rooms, at 8 o'clock.

By order of the Stowards,

JAMES HEBALD, Secretary.

2nd January, 1879.

WESTWARD HO!—NOTICE, that J. BRIDGE'S

Line of Express Vans take any quantity of Goods
and Parcels to Bathurst, Orange, Molong, Ironharks, Wellington, and Dubbo, at the lowest rates. All goods forwarded to JOHN POPE, 195, York-street, will meet with
immediate dispatch. No charge for booking.

N.E.—And every care taken. REMOVAL.—H. SAVAGE, Tailor, has removed from Electric Telegraph Buildings, to 303, George-street, opposite Mr. T. T. Tones's, jeweller, &c.

NOTICE TO HOTELKEEPERS, PUBLICANS, and other Retailers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after the first day of January next, the price of STARKEY'S GINGER-BEER will be THREE SHILLINGS per dozen.

W. STARKEY.

147, Castlercagh-street, Sydney, 19th December, 1872. REMOVAL.—The undersigned have, THIS DAY, resumed the business of DRAPERY WARE-HOUSEMAN, in the premises, Pitt-street, now in the occupation of Messrs. George Moore and Co., next door to Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co.'s Auction Rooms.

WILLIAM PRICE and CO.'

329, George-street, January 1, 1873. A SSAYING.—W. L. JENKIN, an Assayer of long experience, commenced business on the 24th December, 1872, at No. 2, Jamison-street, next door to Bank of Americans. of Australasia.
All orders executed with correctness and dispatch.

THE SYDNEY TIN MINING COMPANY
(Limited), INVERELL.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A Dividend of 6d (sixpence) per Share on the Capital of the Company has been declared. Payable on and after 2nd January, 1873.

W. H. DELOITTE, Logal Manager. 3, Spring-street, 6ydney, December 11, 1872. TNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA. QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Local holders of QUEENSLAND TREASURY BILLS and DEBENTURES are hereby informed that the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on 1st January, 1873, also TREASURY BILLS, SERIES C, maturing on that date, will be payable at the Union Beach of Australia.

J. F. M.MULLEN,

Sydney, 28th December, 1872.

A DVANCE NORTH SHORE.—J. WALL, Coach Proprietor, North Shore, in returning his bost thanks to the inhabitants of St. Leonards and visitors thereto for the patronage bestowed on him while in business, begs to acquaint them that, notwithstanding recent local legislation, he will run his 'BUSES. AS USUAL. Toll, taxes, and licensing fees, just imposed, will add much to his burdens; still he relies on the public to maintain the 'BUS INSTITUTION IN THE DISTRICT. Carriages for Family, Pleasure, or Picnic Parties are always ready and can be ordered at the stables, MOUNT-STREET, ST. LEONARDS.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undervigned, under the firm of ALIAN, STREET, and NORTON, has been, THIS DAY, DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

Mr. ALIAN will continue to carry on business at the present premises, No. 27, Macquarie-place, under the style of ALIAN and CO, Mr. STREET and Mr. NORTON, and CO,, and either of the new firms will be prepared to undertake any business with which they may be favoured.

H. EDWARD A. ALIAN, JOHN R. STREET,

H. EDWARD A. AL JOHN R. STREET, H. NORTON. Sydney, 31st December, 1872.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The PARTNERSHIP existing between the undersigned as Attorneys, Solicitors, and Proctors of the Supreme Court, under the firm of NORTON and BARKER, having this day been determined by mutual concent, we desire to give notice thereof to our clients and others interested. Any communications respecting business or papers in our hands may be addressed to either of the partners, who will receive and pay any more writing to and by the firm.

The offices of Mr. NORTON will be, as heretofore, at No. 50, ELIZABETH-STREET; and the offices of Mr. BARKER will be at the CORNER OF HUNTER-STREET AND BLIGH-STREET.

31st December, 1872.-NOTICE TO STOREKEEPERS and others.—If
JANE CHAPMAN (of Springbank, Cox's River,)
my Wife, contracted any debt or debts, I hereby give

30th December, 1872. Public We, the undersigned, having leased the Yards in Pitt-street, Sydney (late Martyn's), beg to inform the public that our Mr. WRIGHT will hold SALES on each TUESDAY and FRIDAY in every week at the above, of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and all kinds of Stock and Vehicles generally.

Also, at Camperdown any afternoon.

Landing and Shipping of Stock carefully and punctually ttended to. HAWKES and WRIGHT.

246, Pitt-street, and The Stables, Bligh-street,
December 31st, 1872.

IBERAL ADVANCES will be made on Greasy
Wools consigned to the care of Mesars. J. C.
MERRILL and CO., of San Francisco.
All consignments made will be placed, according to the
option of the consignor, in the Boston, New York, or San
Francisco markets.

HARRY A. GILLIAT.

123, Pitt-street.

References—Messrs. Beilby and Scott, 123, Pitt-street.
November 11, 1872. M O R T A N D C.
CIRCULAR QUAY, SYDNEY,
WOOL BROKERS,
LIVE STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,
SHEEP AND CATTLE SALESMEN.

LIBERAL ADVANCES on WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, LEATHER, TIN, and other MINERAL ORES, and any other Colonial Produce con-signed to their for Sale in Sydney, or for Shipment to their agents, Mesers. W. MORT and CO., London. Torning, House and Estate Aguit, 52, Hunterstreet.

COAL, FIREWOOD, ETC.

CO-OPERATIVE COLLIERY, WALLSEND N. S. W.

On and after 1st January, 1873, and until further notice, the price of coke in bulk from the above celliery will be forty-five shillings sterling (46s) per ten of 2240 lbs., net cash, at Government crance, as per Government weights. Bags will be charged for, and no returns allowed.

WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,

Proprietors.

CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS'
COGNAC Bulk and Case.
HARBOTTLE, BIDDULPH, and ALSOP, Agenta,
121, Pitt-street, Sydney. Moderaday, January 15, 1672. G. H. Stenley, LL.D.

National Library of Australia

http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1452144

The following is the Act, which came into force yester-day, for regulating public education in Victoria:— Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembled, and by the authority of the same, as fol-lows:—

Legislative Assembly of Victoria in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act shall be called and may be cited as "The Education Act, 1872," and shall come into operation on the 1st day of Junuary, 1872, and shall come into operation on the 1st day of Junuary, 1873.

2. "The Act, No. CXLIX shall be repealed from the 31st day of December, 1872, and all regulations thereunder shall themeforth cease to have any effect.

3. In the construction and for the purposes of this Act, the following terms shall, if not inconsistent with the conservation of the purpose of this Act, the following terms shall, if not inconsistent with the conservation of the purpose of this Act, the following terms shall, if not inconsistent with the conservation of Education" shall mean the Board which existed under the repealed Act, No. CXLIX.

Denominational body" shall mean any church, religious body, seet, or congregation, or the members of my church formed into or acting as a body of porsons for religious purposes of what kind of, faith or form of belief soever.

"Minister" or "Minister of Public Instruction shall mean the responsible Minister of the Crown administering this Act. "State school," shall mean a school conducted in a building tweeted in the Minister of Public Instruction and his successors in fee or for any leaves cafate, and shall inclinder truiting school, night school, and any other special school for which regulations may be made.

Standard of Education" shall mean and inclinde competency in reading, writing, and arithmetic, to the satisfaction of an inspector of schools.

The term "purpose" includes guardian, and every person who is liable to maintain or has the actual custody of the form of the form of the form of the form of the control of the school of the school of the minister of the control of the school of the form of t

satisfaction of an inspector of schools.

The term "purent" includes guardian, and every person who is liable to maintain or has the actual custody of any child.

The term "teacher" includes assistant teacher, pupiliteacher, sowing mistress, and every person who forms part of the educational staff of a school.

No monay voted for the purposes of this Act shall be paid in or towards the support of any school except for the purposes bereinafter expressly provided. And no Grown lands shall be reserved or granted for the site of a school or codlege after the passing of this Act except the same be vested in the Minister, and so nuch of section six of No. CCCLX. as relates to the reservation of sites for schools or colleges shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

5. For the better carrying out of the provisions of this Act, an Education department shall be formed, to consist of a Minister of Public Instruction, who shall be a responsible Minister of the Grown, a secretary, an inspector-genoral, inspectors, teachers, and such other officers as may be deconed necessary, and such secretary, inspector-genoral, inspectors, teachers, and other officers shall be appointed and removed by the Governor in Council.

6. All property which may be acquired for the purpose of this Act shall be conveyed to the Minister and his successors, and all property vested in or belonging to the Board of Education at the commonounce of this Act shall, from and after the appointment of the first Minister of Public Instruction, vest in such Minister and his successors for the time being animistering this Act, and overy such simisters for the time being may soil or otherwise dispose of any such property, and may do and oxecute all mooseary nots, deeds, and assurances for that purpose, and the proceeds of every such sale or disposition shall be paid into the Consolidated Rovenne.

7. No action or suit shall be brought or maintained against any person who shall be, or shall have been, a Minister and public lasticution of any nonfecsion or an ini

against any person who shall be, or shall have been, a Mintiser of Public Instruction for any monfeasance or misfeasame in connection with the duties imposed upon him by
this Act.

B. State schools may, from time to time, be established,
lowtended, and maintained in such places as may be deemed
desiruble, and for that purpose any existing school-building
which at the time of the commencement of this Act was
receiving aid from the Board of Education, but was not
vested in the said Board, may be purchased or leased from
year to year, any State school may be discontinued, and the
property connected therewith sold or leased.

9. Trustees holding lands in trust for school purposes, or
a majority of such trustees, may and are heroby authorised
to sell or lot from year to year to the Minister of Public Instruction such lands and any buildings crected thereon,
upon such terms as may be agreed upon, any condition or
restriction against alienation notwithstanding, and the purchase mency or rent paid, for any such lands or buildings
shall be applied for the purposes of the Denominational
body, if any, beneficially interested therein, in such manner
as the Denominational body may doem most beneficial.

10. The trustees, committee of management, or correspondent, as, the case may be, of every non-vested school
receiving aid from the Board of Ratucation at the commencement of this Act shall be entitled to receive, for the
free education of children uttending such school in the, subjects specified in the fleat webedule herote, a sum equivalent
to what such school would if it, were a State school, until
the 1st of January, 1874, and no longer. After that
period, in localities where there may be no State
schools or an insufficient number, and then
entire the subschools or an insufficient number, and then
entire the subschools or received with any non-vested
school for the free education of children in the subgeried upon at a capitation rate, not exceeding the average
occust of such checked with any non-veste

(I.) That a child is under officient instruction in some other manner.

(II.) That the child has been provented from attending school by sickness, four of infection, temporary or pormanent infirmity, or any mavoidable causa.

(III.) That there is no State school which the child can attend within a distance of two miles, measured according to the nearest read from the residence of such child.

(IV.) That the child has been educated up to the standard.

In the event of any child on the roll of a school being

unable to attend for any reason the parent shall inform the master of the school of the same.

14. The parent of any child who neglects to send such child to school as provided in the last section may be summoned by any person authorised by the Minister of the local Beards of advice before a justice, and on conviction of such offence shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding of such affects of the dealers of the such as the succeeding offence, or in default may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding saven days.

or in default may be imprisoned for a term me exceeding seven days.

16. The Governor in Council may constitute and define school districts containing one or more State schools, and in any such district a Beard of Advice shall be elected in the manner hereinafter provided: Each such Beard of Advice shall consist of not less than five or more than seven persons, one of whom shall be the correspondent, and the members of every such Beard shall held office for a period of three years, but any member may be at any time removed by the Governor in Council. Vacancies in Beards of Advice shall be filled up in the same manner as is herein provided for the first election. The duties of such Beards shall be:

provided for the first election. The duties of such Beards shall be —

(1.) To direct, with the approval of the Minister, what use shall be made of school buildings after the children are dismissed from school, or on days when no school is held therein; to suspend any school teacher for misconduct, and report the cause of such suspension to the Minister.

(11.) To report on the condition of the schools, as to the premises and their condition, whether now schools are required, and as to books, furniture, gyunnastic appliances, or other requirements.

(II.) To report on the condition of the schools, as to the premises and their condition, whether now schools are required, and as to books, furniture, gyannastic appliances, or other requirements.

(III.) To visit the chools from time to time, and to record the number of children present, and their opinion as to the general condition and management of the schools.

(IV.) To use every endeavour to induce parents to send their children argularly to school, to compare the attendance of children at school with the roll for the school. district, and to report the names of parents who fail or refuse to educate their children or to send them to school.

(V.) To recommend the payment by the Education Department of school foce, or the grant of a scholarship or exhibition, in case of any child dishplaying unusual ability.

16. Every such Board of Advice shall be elected by the ratepayers residing in the school district in manner to be provided by regulations of the Governor in Council; and where from any cause a Board of Advice is not elected in any district the Governor in Council may appoint a Board of Advice for such district.

77. For the free instruction of all children attending school in the subjects specified in the first schools hereto, takehere of State schools shall be paid such salary and remuneration by way of results as shall be fixed by regulations of the cacher shall be entitled to such fees subject to a percentage to be deducted, which shall be applied as a fund for the payment of the teachers way of results as shall be fixed by regulations for all or any of the following parposes:—For regulations for all or any of the following parposes:—For regulating the terms upon which shouldings may be used as aforesaid; the sanditions under which exemptions from payment of fees, schools while, and the condition of the vector of children and gyannastic excretions in the system upon which shoulding may be granted, the secular instriction to be given in all schools under this Act, the system upon which shoulding and

to be paid to teachers, the payments by way of results, the scale of fees to be paid by parents, the distribution of such fees amongst Do teachers, and the distribution of such fees amongst Do teachers, and the distribution of such fees amongst Do teachers, and the distribution of such fees amongst Do teachers, and the payments by way of results, the capitation fees to be paid to non-vested schools for the chucation of children under the provisions hereinbefore contained, and generally for carrying this Act into effect; all such regulations shall be half before both Houses of Parlikment within fourteen days after the enumemement of the next sitting of Parliament.

19. An annual report of the condition of the schools under this Act shall be half before both Hunass of Parliament in the month of March in cash year, if Parliament be then sitting, then within one month after the commencement of the next value of the standard of checation required by this Act, such child shall receive a certificate in the form in the second schedule thereto.

21. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Act, all teachers who have been classified under the Act. 149 shall on being cumpleyed under this Act be ontitled without examination to a classification equal to that enjoyed by them under such Act.

22. Any officer who shall be employed in the Education department or teacher who shall be employed in the Education department or teacher who shall be employed in the same basis as may hereafter be provided for members of the public service.

23. Any person may collect, raise, or give a sum of money towards founding a scholarship or exhibition in connection with any State schools, and memory or land, or both, may be becquastified on the roll of such school, and the overt of any school for which a scholarship or exhibition is founded to the public scorice.

E8 1:

SCHEMULES.

FIRST SCHEMULES.

FIRST SCHEMULES.

Reading, writing artithmetic, grammar, geography, drill, and (where practicable) gymnastics; and sowing and noedlework in addition for grids.

SECOND SCHEMULE.

Corrificate of a child being sufficiently educated. I hereby certify that

I hereby certify that has been educated up to the standard of education required by the Education Act 1872.

Dated at Melbourne this day of A.D. 18 Inspector

WINDSOR.

WINDSOR.

[FROM OUR COHRESPONDENT.]

HAWKERDURY BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—A special general meeting of the subscribors to this institution took place at the hospital, Macquarie-street, on Monday last, at noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the recent appointment of Mr. J. T. Rawthorne as Superintendent. There were about forty persons present, and Mr. J. B. Johnston, J. F., the president, occupied the chair. Mr. Walker objected to the legality of the mooting, it having been called by the Secretary at the request of some of the subscribers, instead of by the subscribers themselves, and required by the Act. After some discussion the Chairman held, that the objection was fatal if persisted in. Mr. Walker, however, at the request of some of the gentlemen present, withdrew it, and the meeting proceeded. Mr. William Dean, in a short speech, moved,—"That this meeting, believing the recent appointment of superintendent to the Hawkesbury Benevolent Society will be prejudicial to the best interests of the institution, resolve that, such appointment be not approved of." Mr. Dean pointed out in several ways the unfitness, in his opinion, of the person appointed, and complained of the hurdiness of the committee in renoving Mr. Paul. Mr. William Boart, juri, seconded the motion, Mr. Stephen Tuckerman, J.P., moved as an amendment,—"That this meeting, having confidence in the integrity and ability of the committee to carry out their duties, consider it unaccessary to interface in their demandent,—"That this meeting, having confidence in the integrity and ability of the committee to carry out their duties, consider it unaccessary to interface in their demandent,—"That this meeting, having confidence in the integrity and ability of the committee to carry out their duties, consider it unaccessary to interface in their duties, consider it unaccessary to interface in their duties, consider the meeting by printing the show him he was an unit person. Mr. William Bowman, J.P., seconded the amendment, and the signed the requisi

DECEMBER 31.—Since my last communication there has been little doing here except heliday-keeping. The usual festivities consequent to the occasion have nearly all taken place, and after to-morrow (New Year's Day) we may expect to get soberly back to business again.

On Boxing Day large numbers of the people availed themselves of the opportunity to take a trip to the seaside, while others stayed in Maitland and attended the athletic sports on the Albion Ground.

On Priday was interred another old resident of the place, a Mr. Horton, aged 88, and on the same day there was a general feeling of sedness on low-ling that Mr. William Gibb, another old and much responded townsman, had suddenly died. It appears that Mr. Gibb had been ailing slightly for some time, but no such serious result was apprehended. An inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict—" Died from apoplexy."

VISIT TO THE WALL OF TROY AND BUNGONIA CAVES.

(From the Goullarn Herald.)

A KARY of seven geneticines search with soliborouse of Christman seven geneticines asked with soliborouse of Christman seven geneticines asked with soliborouse of which have now been throughly explored, although thrown for more than forty years.

The persons forming the crypetition soddled up and left for covered the Countary Plain. Our rising the hills on the other side of the plain all traces of the fog had disappeared, and in the distance a gleaning plain was seen, which appeared to be Mr. Antill's brush force in a blaze, which hele hear, as it resembly the proceed more than two miles hear, as it resembly the proceeding the plain all traces of the fog had disappeared, and the distance as gleaning plain was seen, which also may be the side of the plain all traces of the fog. In the company were quickly off their horses, and with considerable difficulty, after removing, some of the tithney reversable fool, which was running by her side. It was a sight to find, bucking off his mans, acceletably put his log across her fool, which was running by her side. It was a sight to find, bucking and kicking through the bush. The subject of merriment thought it best to change his postion, so he fool to be 2000 feet from top to before. After dist, side, bucking and kicking through the bush from the case of the side plain and the side of the plain all the side plains and the side of the plain and the plain and the side of the plain and th

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to the end is 468 feet, and it terminates in mud and decayed leaves, weshed in by floods. There was nothing to indicate that anybody had over ventured beyond the perpendicular descent.

About three-quarters of a mile from the latter and one hundred yards from the Look-Down there is another eave well worth visiting. The entrance is in the north-east side of the hill, and is very contracted. It is not possible to make much progress without the aid of repea, as there is a sudden fall of twenty-three feet about too feet from the opening; and at the botton of this fall there is a large block of stone, about seven tons, that has fallen from neaf the root. This stone is one mass of petrified shells, and they much resemble those found at Manly Boach. On the surface of this rock there are also portified oysters which can plainly be perceived. Can geologists account for their presence so many feet above the lovel of the sea? On leaving this stone to the loft, and at about eight feet from it, is another hole soventeen feet desp. After descending, the passage narrows, and it is with difficulty a person can proceed, unless he drags himself along the ground by his hands. After travelling in this manner for twenty-five feet, a large room is reached, beautifully ornamented with stalactites and stalagmites; passing along some distance the chamber comes to an abrupt termination. On looking down, however, a small hole is perceptible, hardly large enough to admit a man's body, but through which the explorers "anaked" their way and found themselves in another room; and at the fathest and was found, yours, as it crumbted to powder on being headed animal of its apparent size could have penetrated. This cave was explored for distance of 230 feet from the entiume of the extern, and in a part where no four-footed animal of its apparent size could have penetrated. This cave was explored for distances of more than 250 feet.

After refreshing themselves for a time with a quiet pipe. It being not aften the into into day, preparations were m

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sin,—As I merely wish to lay before you a few extracts from the highest authority I know on the subject of metallurgy, and thereby assist in removing what seems to me some misapprehension on the autification to the 3rd instant, I hope that any remarks I make will be received in the same friendly spirit in which they are made.

Having heep at one patiel of make constall.

I make will be received in the same friendly spirit in which they are made.

Having been at one period of my life engaged in the erection of iron furnaces, and in the colony during the various attempts made to 'start the Fitzroy Ioo Works, I read Mr. Holt's letters and the extract from Mr. Bloxham's work, with great interest, but I certainly agree with 'Iron Manufacture.' I am straid it would not pay. There is a complete description of the process in Percy's Metallurgy, a work on Iron and Steel, by Dr. Percy, lecturer on Metallurgy at the Royal School of Mines, London, In this work he gives the composition of the ore dealt with, the theory and mode of conducting the process, the number of men employed at each forge, with engravings of the furnace; the blowing machine, and the tilt, hammer, the character of the iron produced, and also the commercial details of cost and selling price, which he quotes from a work published in Paris in 1843. The following extract will show the cost and selling price, in comparison with that of other iron. He says:—

"Francois his given the following balance-sheet."

"Francois has given the following balance-sheet of a forge at Viedessos (Pyrenees) in 1840, making 1000 fires, and yielding 153 kilogrammes of iron per

per annum
Repairs, 1200 fr.
Interest at 5 per cent. on plant, 25,000 fr.
Interest at 5 per cent. on rolling stock as under, 20,000 fr.

Net profit (2s. 24d.) = 2.65 The cost of production per ton (2240 lbs.) is 817, 4, 11. The selling price ditto ditto ... 18, 4, 0. Net profit ditto ditto ... 0, 19, 101. The samual profit would therefore be nearly £150.

The above extract gives the cost of the Catalan process, where labour is much cheaper than it is here, and where the natural features of the country enably, them to supply the blast and drive the tith hammer by water-power. The following is the author's (Dr Percy) opinion of its fitness to compete with modern processes. He says:—

"It will be observed that the labour alone upon the tan (2240 lbs.) of iron amounts to about £216s., and the fuel to about £10; good bar iron may now (April, 1862) be purchased at about £6 per ton (English).

"In the present day, with the existing facilities of

1862) be purchased at about £6 per ton (English).

"In the present day, with the existing facilities of steam communication by sea and land, and the enormous production of bar iron well adapted for many of the purposes at least to which iron from the Catalan forges has been applied, and generally selling at a little more than a third of the price above stated, it is evident that there can only be comparatively few localities in Europe where these forges can be conducted with profit.

"Red hematite from Whiteriggs "Ditto ditto from Tindale Moor "Ditto ditto from Gillbrow ... 390

December 14, 1872.

P.S.—I may mention that the red hematite ores in Lancashire contain from 60 to 65 per cent, of iron, and the Whitehaven ores, in Cumberland, from 63 to 69 per cent, of iron; and in 1865, 214,433 tons of r.d hematite were amelted on the spot at Cleator Mo r and other ironworks. See "Practical Treatise on Metallurgy," by Crook and Rohrig, published in 1869. I think they give quantities raised as well.

THE NEW POLICY IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE NEW POLICY IN CENTRAL ASIA.

(From the Spectator, October 20.)

Long Northbrook's reply to the Envoy from Khiva, reported in The Times of Tuesday, is of such immerse importance that, atther risk of disgusting our readers with obscure geography, we will endeavour to explain to them what it all means. There are two routes by which the Russian Czar can, if he pleases, after immense efforts continued through many years, assail, or what is more to the purpose with practical politicians, can seriously threaten our Indian dominions. The first, and as we think, by far the most feasible of these, is the southward one, from the Caspian to the Persian Gulf, across the broad isthmus we call Persia, a distance of only 500 miles, through a territory, which if only decently, governed, could be made to pay revenue, would supply useful troops, and would admit of colonisation. So slight are the geographical difficulties in this direction, and so poweriess is Persia from paucity of inhabitants, misgovernment, and religious anarchy, that the Romanofis could, if unimpeded by Great Britain, in five years substitute a Russian Governor-General for the Shah, and reign with absolute authority from the Caspian to the mouths of the Tigris and Euphrates. As, however, such a conquest would be the death-warrant of Turkey, which would then have Russia in her rear, and would render India so expensive as to be valueless or burdensome to Great Britain, it would be preceded by a war so desperate that St. Petersburg has hitherto always resisted the temptation—a very great one, for she wants some country in Asia which will yield her revenue—and has expended her strength upon the second or South-eastern route, leading from the Caspian and the Sea of Aral up the valley of the Oxus, through Bokhara almost to Afghanistan. Hitherto see has conquered and creeted posts along this route from the North-east, leaving the region west of the Oxus, free; but the residence of the control for some hundreds of she of both sides of the Oxus, a river along whi,

itile more than a third of the price above stated, it is evident that there can only be comparatively for localities in Europe where these forges can be conducted with profit.

"In mountainous regions abounding in rich iron cores and wood suitable for charcoal, and still innoces sible no 'railways the Cualan process may hold its growth in the condition of the condition of the canaly the cualan process may hold its growth in the case of the case o

or coloniae, or erect fortresses, or exacted or accumulate troops without our interfers but said of this line she could not go without therefore of the Forign Office. It was probably trowlege of this arrangement which encouraged noe Ottschakoff to plan the expedition against 1s, whis it was certainly a recollection of this section valor induced Lord Northbrook not indeed cluse of the color of induced Lora Northbrook not induced it by case—but thine—for he must have refused it by case—but to allow his refusal to transpire in a blic a my. In the first serious contingency which arise we have the single the single transfer of the single transfe

It will readily be perceived that his gain for the present much more than we'd this arrangement. It would take her in any \$0.00 or 12 tears to conquer down to the Hindoo h, even the persuades a faithful tribe or two, \$0.00 ke or fathe persuades a faithful tribe or two, \$0.00 ke or fathe persuades a faithful tribe or two, \$0.00 ke or fathe persuades a faithful tribe or two, \$0.00 ke or fathe persuades a faithful tribe or two, \$0.00 ke or fathe time she is relieved of an apprair which frequently influenced her councils, we had or shall not do in Asis, and a lively mion that we may, for all our quieschat any moment spend ten or eleven millions infolly daring expedition to the Mountains off Moon. To be relieved of this apprehend it much be relieved of this apprehend it is much for the year isolated is might be other they are isolated is might or obtain they are ready there will be nothing to prevent the pet the dread of a resistance from Great Britanich they must in every case have prepared thinds to encounter. At the same time, the Britanich they must in every case have prepared thinds to encounter. At the same time, the Britanich they must in every case have prepared thinds to encounter. At the same time, the Britanich they must in every case have prepared thinds to encounter. At the same time, the Britanich they must in every case have prepared thinds to encounter. At the same time, the Britanich they must in every case have prepared thinds to encounter. At the same time, the Britanich they must in every case have prepared thinds to encounter. At the same time, the first prepared to the Britanich the same time, the first prepared to the Britanich the same time, the first prepared to the britanich the same time, the first prepared to the britanich the same time, the first prepared to the same

GOOD EWS FROM CANDA. A PARLIAMETARY paper has rently issued by the Colonial Office whi is utmost values all persons intered in emigration quation. The form inhich published, hoever, renders it liable be looked by riny who would otherse its contents with great eagerned its contentswith great eagerned Ital, therefore, t of some service to me out the lading features of a comes. The paper consists for the mopart of the paper consists for drawn up the resist of the paper consists for information principly other following heads: classes of latiers see labour was most in demand in Cars; needs for whom employment could be und the probable wages they would earn what alternative models are or facilities would be probable wages they would be probable wages they would be probable wages they would be probable to the districts who more paper. was in demand; together with "v additate particulars and observations which knowled of local circumstances may sugge as likito be usciul."

Mr. Pope's replies to these ques are exhaustive; and we will proceed summit the most important and interesting then With regard to the classes of lourers abour is most in demand, Mr. ope re labour is most in demand, Mirope registhat the agricultural is the most edomist, but that there is a very large deand for mon able-bodied labourers, aring from numerous and extensive publi works as numerous and extensive publi works and buildings everywhere in process in he Dominion, and that this demand ill be larly increased by other public wds project, notably the Canadian Pacific Rayay, andents of the Canadian inal There is a large demand for feale diservants, both in town and counts C servants, both in town and count. Chief of either sex, respectably voued fot, to watched over upon their arrivaly the pae who bring them out, may be absorbed very considerable numbers. The gonout of timber from the orests, in its manufacture, form a leiing instruction in the country, but notone tolumuch relied on for newly arrivi immigration the various descriptions of labou which ige quires being best performed by personath Chil quires being best performed by persons have had special training there. The industries the make a large demand for labour. isheries, both on the Atlantic an Pacific cot asseries, both on the Atlantic an Pacine cous, which are of almost unlimitedextent, ord another field for employment. M Pope fuher reports that the mining resources of Canadare most extensive, and in their posent stat of development call for a considerale amous

labour, and will very shortly require The only classes whom Mr. Poe would The only classes whom Mr. Foe would ster from emigrating, unless upon reommendabne of private friends, and with siew to pices specially available, are professioal or litary men, clerks, and shopmen. Tere is alridy an over-supply of applicants forthese calligs; and unknown or unfriended immgrants seems! employment in them would enounter persons arrived in Canada in 1871, and anounced be intention of settling in the courry, was 27773
About an equal number in addition landed three smong whom there was no mean of disting ing those who intended to setle from who were simply passing though to the Western States. These arrival were not, how Western States. ever, sufficient to satisfy .or-third labour demands of the courry. Mr. Pape says: -- "It is a fact that more than trebe the number of the ordinary yearl arrival of emi-grants could be absorbed without making any glut in the labour-market." The arrage wages paid to agricultural an other labourers are from twenty-four to thirty pounds | year with board, and from fifty b sixty pounds | year without board. The most commonlands of engaging agricultural labourers is, however, with board. Skilled farm-hands get from thirty to forty pounds a year with board; common labourers from five shillings to six shillings and threepence a day. The wages of mechanics and skilled artisans vary, according to circumstances, from six to sixteen shillings a day. Female servants get from exteen to twenty-one shillings a month with board. Very common rates are from twenty-four to thirty-two shillings a month. Boys in squations get from sixteen to forty shillings a month thirty two shillings a month. Boys in squations get from sixteen to forty shillings a month, with board, according to age and capacity. In connection with the rate of wages, it may be stated that food is cheap and plentiful in Canada. The following are average prices:—four-pound loaf of white bread, fivepence to sixteen a salt butter. Four-pound loaf of white bread, fivepence to sixpence; salt-butter, fivepence-halfpenny to sixpence halfpenny per pound; meat, three-pence-halfpenny, fivepence to sixpence per pound; potatoes, one shilling to two shillings at bushel; tea, two shillings to two shillings and sixpence per pound; eggs, sixpence to ninepence a dozen; milk, twopence-halfpenny to threepence a quart; beer, twopence to fivepence a quart; tobacco, one shilling to two shillings a pound; and other articles in proportion. The report further tells us that there are many thousands of persons throughout the Dominion who came into it as labouers, without any means, in fact into it as labourers, without any means, in fact almost in a state of pauperism, and tenant-farmers with very little means, who have attained to a state of comparative independence, being possessors of their own farms, and having laid by sufficient means for their declivit laid by sufficient means for their declining years, while they have educated their children, and while they have educated their children, and settled them in conditions of case and plenty. "In fact," writes Mr. Pope, "the inducements to immigrate to Canada are not simply good, wages, and good living among bind.

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to immigrate to Canada are not simply good wages and good living among kindred people, under the same flag, in a naturally rich country, possessing a pleasant and healthy climate, but the confident prospect that the poorest may have of becoming a possessor of the soil, earning competence for himself, and comfortably settling his children."

The Canadian Government, it appears, affords every facility to immigrants in the way of years. The Canadian Government, it appears, affords every facility to immigrants in the way of providing depots and subsistence on their first arrival, and of sending them up the country. There are depots or stations for the reception of immigrants at Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, and Hamilton; and there are others now being built at London and Winnipeg. Agents are established at each of these stations, whose duty it is to afford to immigrants all possible advice and assistance, to give them information of routes, to direct them to localities where their labour is in demand, and to protect them from imposition of the country in the country is in demand, and to protect them from imposition of the country is in demand, and to protect them from imposition of the country is in demand, and to protect them from impositions. is in demand, and to protect them from impo-sition, to which it is found they are liable. The stations are arranged in such manner as to afford them every accommodation in the way of meals, eleeping, and medical attendance, together with proper places for stowing

luggage.
With regard to the climate of Canada, Mr. Pope's remarks are equally satisfactory. It has been more misconceived than any other fact pertaining to the country. Very exaggerated impressions prevail respecting the rigour of Canadian winters. It is true that these are very decided in their character, and the snow in many parts covers the ground to a depth of two or three feet; but there are advantages in this. or three leet; but there are auvantages in uns.
The snow is dry, and packs under foot, making
the best roads, and forming a warm covering
for the earth, producing, moreover, an effect
upon the soil, which greatly facilitates the
operations of the farmer in the spring. The dry, winter atmosphere is bracing and pleasant. The summers are also of a decided character, being in the main warm and bright. Fruit and vegetables which cannot be ripened in the open air in England, ripen in Canada to perfec-

A pleasant picture is drawn by Mr. Pope of he recently created province of Manitoba, in he north-west territory. It contains about nine million acres of land. The sail, which is mostly prairie, and covered with grass, is a deep alluvial deposit of unsurpassed richness: the produces bountful crops of cereals, grasses, roots, and vegetables. So rich and inexhaustible is the soil, that wheat has been cropped off ble is the soil, that wheat has been cropped off the same place for forty years without manure, and without showing signs of exhaustion. It is especially a wheat growing soil, and is believed to contain the most favourable conditions for the this grain on that continent. Pumpkins, potatoes, and roots of all sorts grow to perfection; strawberries, currants (red and black), raspberries, plams, cherries, blueberies, whortleberries, and cranberries grow vild, and in abundance. The flax is very luxurint; and the wild grasses of the country, which are very nutritious, are particularly favourable for stockraising of all sorts. Winnipeg, the spital of Manitoba, has not at present muc more than the dimensions of a large village; but it is the dimensions of a large village; but it is beginning to receive an immigration

already beginning to receive an immigration, as well from the older provinces of the Dominion as from the United States and Europe.

The Minister of Agriculture calcludes his glowing report to Lord Kimberley with the following sentence:—"It is certain that these remarkable conditions will be availed of by immigrants as soon as facilities are opened; and the construction of the works received. and the construction of the works necessary for that purpose will afford positable em-ployment, with the prospect of comfort-able settlement beyond, for many thousands of the labouring population of the United King-dom. It is almost impossible to ponceive the mount of wealth and population that will, in the immediate future, gather in the vast region; and it can scarcely be doubted that the ques-tion of its development constitutes one of the very greatest interests of the empire."-

Education of the two Sexes.—The plan of educating boys and girls together is growing in favour in the United States. For a long tine the great authority in support of the system was Horse Mann, the most eminent of American educators. Originally he had grave doubts with regard to the desirability of the system, but in 1853 be was made President of Antioch, College, and after five years experience he came to the conclusion that these doubts were without foundation. In a letter to a friend which is frequently quoted, he says:—We have really one of the most orderly, sober, diligent, and exemplary institutions in the country. Wo passed through the last term, are more than half through this, and I have not had occasion to jaske a single entry of any misdemeanour in our record book. Gradually the system which thus received the sanction of Mr. Mann has been adopted in a great many of the States. In 1870 it was introduced into the University of Michigan, one of the largest and most flourishing in the Union, and although the period since elapsed it too short, one would think, to test such an experiment, the result is spoken of in the most conthusiastic manner. President White, of Cornell University, has also satisfied himself of the superior advantages of the co-education of the sexes. And now a movement has been set on foot to admit them to Harvard also. This has not yet been done, but in a published report one of the overseers of the Cellege states that he believes "the system tool in itself; that it is in accordance with the iss of modern society; that in practice it has we have yell whenever tried; and that the sooner duced at Cembridge the better? It he for our excellent University."—Pall Mall Genter of the content of the excellent University."—Pall Mall Genter of the excellent University.

REVELATIONS IN REGARD TO THE

(From the Bombay Gazette, November 15.) ANYTHING at present is of importance which is likely to throw light upon the East African slavetrade and upon the means by which that dreaful traffic is carried on. It is, however, a for question as to how far it is expedient to ish information on the subject and ho pulls information of the fer it may be well to keep that information quit just now and to reserve it for the private use of Sir Bartle Frere. We understand that belian and English newspapers are carefully read by the councillors of the Sultan of Zan-gbar, or at least are translated to them when hese papers contain anything relating to the Sulfan's rule, and it is likely enough that the attention which the East African slave-trade is attracting at present will put the parties who engage in it and those who connive at it upon engage in it and those was done effectu-their guard. That, however, was done effectu-ally when Dr. Livingstone's letters were pub-lished, and when, on the top of that, the appointment of Sir Barde Frere to suppress the slave-trade was publicly announced. We have slave-trade was publicly announced. We have no doubt that the slave dealers and their agents and the officials (of whitever nationality) who have connived at the dave-trade are, by this time, as much alarmed and as much on guard as they will eer be, and we have bad sufficient proof that the publishing information on the abject calls out more information and encourges people to come for-ward and state what bey knew in regard to the matter. In such ases a certain desire to make a clean breast of it often seizes upon men's minds, and it oght to be encouraged to the utmost. It may e remembered that in the case of the burnin of the ship Aurora two years ago, the confesion of one of the criminals led all the others o vie with each other in stating the facts of th case, and, indeed, but for their confessions, i is doubtful if any of them could have been covicted. There was a good deal of sense in the dvice given by a French murderer just before he was guillotined-Enfans de la France n'avoue: jamais : c'est ce que ma perdu. Bu fertunately for society, criminals do not act rictly upon this maxim, and the knowledge tht there is certain to be traitors among their number makes them often quite ready to sow the truth, or at least something approachin to it, and especially so far as others are cacerned. Therefore, and although there may be some pieces of information in regard to the lave-trade which it is wise to keep quiet at preent, we consider that, except when some secial cause for reticence exists, it is well t publish any information regarding the slav-trade which comes from mything like reliabi sources, and to let those who are engaged i this accursed traffic perceive that more is nown about their do than they may hav conceived possible. In particular, it would be well if the names of slave dealers coul be mentioned; for, as we have said, they as probably quite as much on their guard now a they can ever be, and, moreover, the mere fat of their having become marked and suspected is likely to bring out evidence against them which would otherwise remain in the backgound. Dr. Livingstone did not besitate to decunce Ludha Damiee the riciest Banian in 'anzibar," as one of the chief of the wretches exaged in secretly carrying on he slave-trade; but we have been in-formed hy Hindoo merchats who are not likely to have any interest inconcealing him fro justice, hat Ludha Damee is now dead—th about a sar ago he passel into that land where about a set ago to passe from troubling, and where even theyicked cease from troubling, and where so manpof his victims have found release from "slavers and abode." Ludha Damjee, however, mit have had partiers in those transucwich have caused sich widespread misery and desuction, and no time ought to be lost in bringinghem into the light. Another person against hom positive information has been laise in Bomay is a Persian of he name of Ali Goo lam, wh has settled in Zazibar. It is alleged that hese well known briker and dealer in slaves i that city, and is the principal slave agent in the Arabs who come to Zanzibar for the bidden purpose of buying slaves and taby them up the Red Sea and the Persiatelit. It is said that this man is able to procured that purpose any amount of slaves which is be required. There are other slave Zanzibar, but no one of them deals so extirtely in human nerchandise as Ali Goolan It seems that a fee of two dollars per head ilevied on all slaves exported from need reviced on all slaves exported from Zanzib. This fee is received by the servants of a nicalled Ludha Janam, who has got the modely from the Sultan of Zanzibar. It may be membered that Dr. Livingstone has expred a strong opinion that if the slave trade ever to be put an end to, the farming of theustoma' duties in Zanzibar must be of tleustoms' duties in Zanzibar must be takent of the hands of the Banis and put into those Europeans or Americans. There is a greatal of plundering going on in connection with at business. Moreover, there come with at business. Moreover, there come gries complaints from Zanzibar in regard to the aner in which the stipulations agreed to the Sultan in favour of trade and the mmercial liberty of foreigners are eover, there come set efiance. The more we learn in regard to tktate of matters at Zanzibar and the neiguring coast, the more our astonishment is rd and the more inclined are we to ask whee Bombay Government and the Political Ageat Zanzibar have been doing for many year As regards the latter there is but on explion to be found in the minds of our Inquipiects in East Africa. It is the ordineiplanation which they have for explaining conduct of weak-minded or wrong her English officials who have to do wit naiStates in the East, and in applying

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e way

all meaning, by that clumsy phrase, for car on the slave trade. slaves which are purchased at Zanzibar an various places on the east coast of Atn order to he sent to Arabia, are often emd under the pretence that they are to be to certain ports or islands along the lineast on which domestic slaves may be ma secondance with our treaty with the Suf Zanzibar, or rather with the Imaum of tat. But instead of being conveyed At where they are openly sold. This most experting slaves to Arabia has betried on for a long time, and, it is allowith the connivance of the Sultan and of the freezer it my be then a A criber, some connection

wheey are more often wrong than right

whave been made in the Times of Indi

upir Bartle Frere in connection with his pointment, and the attempts to draw a sacross the scent by such absurd state-

mias that "by treaty with Egypt and To the Red Sea is a harbour of refuge for

attach any undue importance to be of this kind, but, really, the suspicion is essened by the violent scurrilous attacket

whis others and is agreen, the to truffic bein thartist on in the way Brould be a cry cond sing of a great state of the con-

and we trust that Sir Barle Frere will lose no time in inquiring after that modest gentleman. We should also like to know something more about this fee of two dollars per head which is levied upon the remeval of slaves. It is not very much to charge for he liberty of taking a negro to Arabia or elsewhere in order to sell him as a slave; but it is bvious that it would be a very exorbitant tax on the mere removal from place to place in the Zanzibar dominions of domestic slaves. We understand that though so many sives are allowed to go out of Zanzibar, evidently in order to be sold in foreign countries, yet when this fee of two dollars per aput is not paid upon them, no difficulty is exerienced by the authorities in seizing them and bringing them back to Zanzibar, and in punshing the slave traders. About four months at a large number of slaves with their owners were captured and brought back to Zamibar en account of not having paid this fee. The owners were confined for a few days, and hen they were liberated and allowed to dispos of their slaves in Zanzibar only. It is also asserted that some of the buggalows belonging to the dealers in slaves sail under the Frenh flag. The nacodas of these vessels hire nero residents of Zanzibar and take them to the French Consulate to be articled as seamen in board the respective buggalovs. These egroes, according to their instructions, article hemselves, under assume names, and the neodas receive certificates accordingly from te French Consul. But when the buggalows about to sail, slaves are put on heard of it inplace of a certain number of the faudulently articled seamen, and are hus conveyed to Amia for sale. And if the buggalowis overhaded by our cruisers at sea the fraudilently ob'aired certificates are shown, and thus inquiry is stopped. The tricks of slave deslers are erdless, and it is most desirable to cut at the root of the accursed

THE GERMAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

(From the Times.) THE official account of a great war, written within a few months of the events which it describes must always be of more than ordinary value ancinterest, whether it come from victo or vanquibed. But the successful army has advantage not possessed by the defeated. Its Head Qurter Staff has more leisure at the time, mre opportunities for receiving and digesting reports which are themselves more likely to be accurate. It captures many documents from the enemy, and loses few or none; and, abox all, it has less reason for hiding misadvantass. Among all the historics of the war none is likely to be so trustworthy as that issued by the Prussian Staff, and all the more because has had the advantage of studying the manexplanations put forth on the French side sine the campaign. Captain Clarke's straightfward translation of Von Moltke's history if be hailed as a real boon by English digesting reports which are themselves history il be hailed as a real boon by English students The volume now issued contains only the count of the quarrel, the mobilization and planon both sides, and the execution of these pis up to the end of July, 1871, togetherwith a detailed description of the forces sembled to do battle for military suprema in Europe. Yet it tells enough to prov how hopeless was the French cause im the commencement, to prove also hounsatisfied are the German chiefs with aming short of perfection in their readinessor war, and how earnest they are in cofrecting faults made apparent in previous campaigt In speaking of the book we shall treat it a written by Von Moltke himself, as it certainhas been, at least under his super-

Sad as the thought of great and civilized nations bued with mutual jealousy and hatred, gvous as is the shock to the minds of philosophs and moralists, it must be confessed that no per-neither Christianity, nor philanthropy, I even commerce—has yet been able to bridlee passions of men and prevent them flying atch other's throats. Individuals may tamed submit to an impartial law, but it seems thow, as much as ever, nations may fall unde kind of madness, which, call it by what name will, is in reality an enthusiasm for slaugr.

Whate might be the occasion found for wante might be the occasion found for the collia, war between France and Germany was inevile. The wars of the Republic and the First price shook indeed the strength of France a time, but left her in possession of territory,ich, Von Moltke says, had been "torn frethe Empire of Germany in the time of its intence." The riches of her soil and the genilof her people enabled France to recover fully the vigour she had lost. Wealth increase caching an unexampled point in the right of poleon III., who clung to the throne only by attifying himself with the material prosperiff the country, and by flattering that love of mary glory so characteristic of the people. When the divisions of Germany ceased the expulsion of Austria from the Confeden, when Prussia placed her-self athe head of Northern Germany and the heritor of the name of Frederick the command of all the armithroughout the length and breadth of the Gan territories, France awoke to the of the Gan territories, France awoke to the contempon of a mighty Power beside her where akad previously been division and weakness unity in aim where dissension had formery/evailed, and of the best military system he world, worked by soldiers of high talent, we before had atood a number of party arrowly useful to manufaling aged other petty amonly useful to neutralize each other. At the A of this military machine was one man, synded by such an array of talent, military, political, as has hardly been collected ore. Moreover, it was fully under-stood the aggrandizement of Prussia would never cetill Germany should become one Empire at the House of Hohenzollern. No longer at France retain her undisputed miliary suppey, no longer dictate the declarations of war of terms of peace among other nations, no long erawe the councils of Europe, un-less she old first make good her title to the position claimed at the point of the aword. She had impetent in 1866, and had since She had! impetent in 1866, and had since then becoming the leek presented by Bismark. On other hand, the Germans, standing at the shold of complete unity, were forbiddent rance to enter, and sometimes, as in the bebourg affair, even compelled to withdraw attretched foot or hand. The French there felt to be their enemies as much as y d been when the whole land was overriby hem; and if the Germans at this time had bace, they felt it could only be was overrubyhem; and if the Germans at this time lid lace, they felt it could only be won through that and iron." Both countries were confedly leparing for a struggle. The only quests wet. When would it come, and how be bright alut? The Emperor Napon III. In notolusly a lover of peace and

"The Inco-Gian War," 1870-71. Trans-iced from the remarking a Statist Department of the War there by Onin F. H. Clarke, R.A. Autho-ed translation.

support of his soldiers, and he felt that it was tottering, when, in spite of all flattery and management, a considerable proportion of those soldiers signified their change of feeling towards him in the plebiscite taken by his own command. From that moment there was no hope for him but in the chance of a military success. If he engaged in war with a minor power it was certain that the opportunity would be seized by Prussia to complete the unity of Germany. No successes could atone for that, if once it were accomplished. Nothing, therefore, remained but to try this greatest of ques-

tions with the sword.

The Prussian Court was believed throughout Germany to be averse from a speedy settlement of the difficulty, for Prussia might be swallowed up in a united Empire, and it is remarkable that during this period of anxious attention the Government of North Germany courted observation of its military strength. If Barot Stoffel wrote truthful accounts of the condition of affairs, military and political, his informa-tion was by no means difficult of attainment Foreign officers were invited to study great manœuvres the readiness of the army for war, and the power of Germany was rather paraded than concealed. As the moderation of the Government was displayed in the withdrawal from Luxembourg, so would it probably have been again manifested in the Spanish question if it had been possible. Up to a certain point, moderation was shown. Though the King of Prussia replied to Flench complaints by pretesting that the question was a Spanish one, and no affair of his, we cannot suppose that the withdrawal of the Prince of Hohenzollern from nomination to the Spanish Crown was contrary to the will of his august relative, and the English Ambassador at Paris expressed his regret that the withdrawal of the Prince was not taken as a settlement of the difficulty. But a triumph of some kind, political difficulty. But a triumph of some kind, political or military, was necessary for the safety of Napoleon's dynasty, and Count Benedetti was charged with a message to the King of Prussia, demanding that he should pledge himself never to give his consent should the question of the succession to the Spanish Throne ever be revived. The telegram from the French Cabinet to Benedetti contained, according to the account before us these results. according to the account before us, these words:
"It is necessary that the King should assure us that he will not again authorise

should assure us that he will not again authorise this candidature." The message was delivered by Benedetti to the King on the 13th of July, and definitely declined. Count Benedetti left for Paris on the 14th, and the order for calling out the French Reserves dates from 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, though it was postfor a council presided over by the Emperor, and lasting six hours. It was said that the order was finally decided upon by reason of reports which arrived during the night of the 13h of Prussian rations. Von Moltke says that at the "not a soul dreamt of the war being so preparations. When the French Ministerial proposals were laid before the Asembly, the only dissentients of note based their opposition on the ground that France was not rady. The despatches on which the determination for war had been arrived at were laid before a Commission selected by the Chamber on tle demand of M. Thiers, supported by M. Jues Favre. On the report of the Commission, to Senate

by a large majority, ratified he proposals of the Government, grating a large money subsidy on the 15h and 19th. It is true that when the Departments were called on for their opinions, 34 were against war, 37 divided in opinion and were against war, 37 divided in opinin, and were against war, 37 divided in opinin, and only 16 distinctly in favour of war. It the country followed the lead of the capitl, and there can be no doubt that the nation approved, or at least condoned, th war before it actually breke out. Wheever may be thought of the wisdom of breaking the peace at all, it was surely little short ofmadness to declare war on the 19th, when the preparations of France had scarcely compreparations of France had scarcely com-menced, and no army was collected." It us now examine briefly the preparations on both sides, not only after the note of war had sounded, but, what is of still more importance, he preparations made in peace for thewar

The successes of Prussia in 1866 set alkhe nations examining their condition for war, nd General Trochu's book called attention to General Trochu's book caned assume many obvious faults of the French systemin so loud and clear a voice that the Emptor to loud his War Minister, Marshall NI, with the preparation of a new Mility Code. By the new code, the military forces Code. By the new code, the military forces, France were divided into Active Army, Reservand Mobile National Guard. Conscription we the basis of the recruiting system. The coerript served for five ye. 's with the colours at Wr years in the Re which we shall speak presently. The object of the Reserve was to reinforce the field army, to garrison fortresses, and form depot troops. The Mobile National Guard was composed of men supposed to be fit for service, who had escaped conscription for one reason or another. These men had only fifteen days drill in a year, and only one day at a time. If we subtract from the day the time taken in going to and from the drill ground, often a distance of several miles, and the time occupied in clothing and miles, and the time occupied in clothing and equipping themselves for drill, it will appear equipping themselves for arill, it will appear evident that but a very few hours annually were spent in learning soldiering; moreover the re-organization scheme would not be completely carried out before 1875, and Marshal Neil's suc-cessor, Le Bœuf, considered that such a National Guard was of no practical value, and allowed its rganization to remain uncompleted, if not to fall framization to remain uncompleted, it not to rain brough altogether. About the middle of July, 1870, the strength of the French Army, including the so-called 1869 Contingent, which would not, however, be enrolled till the let of August, 1870, numbered about 567,000 men, but in that total were included non-effectives of but in that total were included non-enectives of various sorts, 50,000; Gendarmes, 24,000; Depots, 28,000; Home garrisons, 78,500; Algeria, 50,000—total, 230,500. Deducting these from the 567,000 there remains an army for the field of about 336,000—rather less than the Prussian General Staff had calculated 30

meet. But not even this number was really attained, for the French system of mobilisation

plenty; but he had built his throne upon the | in 1870 was almost as bad as ours would benow, if, under our present military organization, we were to attempt to devise a scheme for mo-bilizing the army; for the vice of the French system was the same as our own, and may be summed up in one word—Centralization. It is said that when the Emperor asked his

War Minister whether the army was ready for a campaign, Le Bouf's answer was that they wanted nothing, "not even a button to a gaiter Much indignation arose when it was found that the army assembled on the frontier wanted almost everything that was necessary to render it capable of motion. Yet, strange as it may seem, the words of Le Bœuf were actually true; the stores were in existence, and were for the most part used in a later period of the war, but they were in their wrong places at the moment of mobilization. The French system, like our own, was based upon a maximum of responsibility upon the Government and in the capital, minimum of trust reposed in the commanders of country districts. The chassepot was at that time, with all its defects, the best infantry arm in Europe, and there were available 1,037,555 chassepots. So that, deducting 30,000 handed over to the navy, there remained more than three times the number require for the field army. In addition to this the small arm factories could turn out monthly 30,000 stand of arms. The field had not been improved since France, first of all nations, employed rifled artillery in war. the difference in efficiency between it and the Prussian field piece was very slight in com-parison with the superiority of the Chassepot over the needle gun. At the beginning of the war the French possessed no less than 3216 rifled field guns, besides 581 rifled mountain guns, and 190 mitrailleuses, giving a total of nearly 4000 pieces of artillery. There 3175 gun carriages; 7435 ammunition gons, so that there was sufficient material of modern construction for 500 batteries of six guns each. Besides these there was all the material for 360 smooth-bore batteries. But there were only horses and men available at hand for the 164 batteries of the field army, and of these 10 batteries were in Algeria and Civita Vecchia. So that, inclusive of mitrail-leuses, batteries, only 924 pieces could really take the field at the end of July. The Garde Mobile had a very inferior armament; and, as there was no organisation for the equipment of a second army for the field, the field army then being mobilized upon the frontiers was the sole hope of France. To that mobilization we will

now direct our attention.

As is the case in England, only a part of the As is the case in England, only a part of the Army had any definite organization in corps—namely, the Guard, the Algerian troops, the armies of Paris and Lyons, and the troops temporarily organized at the Camp of Chalons. When war broke out, separate regiments had to be combined into brigades and divisions; the staffs had to be newly organized,—so that, as in England, "the whole war organization was not alled into existence until the critical moment had arrived."

The centralization of military administration caused, as it must cause in any country, an overwhelming pressure upon certain departments when the moment for action came.

During peace, the materiel for equipment was concentrated at a few places: The Intendance eing, as in England, little employed in time of eace, was unready when war came. Stores f transport carriages were accumulated at ernon and Chateaux-roux, as, on our English ystem, they would be at Woolwich. Depots f camp equipment had been formed princi-fiely at Paris and Versailles. No wonder that Von Moltke says, "Rapid distribution to the different Corps from these depots on a general mobilization was a work of extraor-dinary difficulty." According to Marshal dinary difficulty." According to Marshal Niel's plan the men necessary to complete the war strength of the battalions should be able to join their regiments on the ninth cay after the order for mobilization if they happened to be stationed at the depois whence hey received their clothing and arms, and Niel had further calculated that the troops could, by using the telegraph to call in their Reserves, at their stations in readiness to march on the at their stations in readiness to march on the 12th day. Thus, as the order was issued on the 15th, the troops should have been ready, complete in numbers and in transport, by the 28th of July. But, by the French system, like the English, only 35 out of 100 infantry regiments with their depots. were in the same garrison with their depots upon the outbreak of war. For instance, the 87th Regiment was at Lyons, while the depot was at St. Malo. The 98th was garrisoning Dunkirk, but its depot was at Lyons. Thus, every soldier not actually serving with the colours, even if he were in the district where his regiment was quartered, had to be forwarded to his depot, and, when slothed, to be conveyed back to his regiment. Further, the four years in the Reserve—that is, it he serve at all; for, substitution being allowed, the bed men found it worth their while to pay a certain sum of money, in consideration of which some soldier or other, generally a man useless for all else, would consent to remain in the ranks and set the richer conscript free. To such an extent was this system carried, that, in 1869, out of a total contingent numbering 75,000 men so as to bring the troops and the Staff together tunity afforded them for shirking military service. Only part of each year's contingent was ity was soon covered with battalions on the actually sent to do soldiers' work steadily and march or in railway trains, and with reserve free years, eatch their battalions already in motion. The though they were always at the disposal of the war, and there were further difficulties, of which we shall speak presently. The object of the conformal confor depots themselves had to be supplied with many nt depots, and such a state of confu-ion, directly consequent upon the system of centralization, that, while some of the Reserves alighted at places where no one new the temporary position of their regiments, he Commandant of the territorial division at learning the perspherence of the confusion of the commandant of the territorial division at arseilles telegraphed, "9000 Reserves here; do not know what to do with them in order give me room. I shall ship them all en ard the transports in harbour for Algiers." and the Chief of the Staff had to inform the far Minister that, according to reperts reved from the depots, the Reserves were in Edinasa but had no interest the staff has but had no interest. diness, but had no instructions where to join ifield battalions. Such being the state on fusion, it is hardly surprising that in many as the Reserves joined their regiments at deficient of their necessary equipment; and tents d'abris. The overworked War appears to have let all converted War

he appears to have lost all control over the

milization, and, according to Von Moltke

of the tangent points of the state of the st

ancomplete; they were deficient in horse lances, commissariat columns, and espe-in sick bearers, veterinary suggeons, d soldiers, and officials for the adminis-

branch. Most of these last arrived very

that some of the divisions had none a irst. On the 28th the Intendant of the ps reported that he could not herse the waggons for want of men and horses. Much of the harness belonging to the Artillery Train was of no use. Some of the ammunition re-Others were incompletely equipped, and in some places there was no mitrailleuse equipment whatever. Large consignments of maps had arrived—maps of Germany, but not one of the frontiers of France

Such being the internal condition of the Divisions concentrated for an offensive move-ment against Germany, a further and even more startling fact remains to be told. There were whole bodies of troops of whose stations the Whole Bodies of troops of waose stations ine Head-Quarter-Staff were in complete ignorance. The Chief of the Staff had to telegraph to General Dousy, "How, far have you progressed with your formation? Where are your divisions? The Emperor commands you to hasten their formation with a view to joining MacMahon in Lower Alsace as quickly as possible." Next day the possible." Next day the same General, in reply to an application, was told that "There is no train division in Metz and no camp requipment which can be placed at your disposal; you did well to apply to Paris; renew your request." Paris, Paris, Paris, Paris always Paris had to be applied to. If Reserves were assembled and could not move, they could only apply to Paris for help; if a batch of them found themselves dropped at a railway station where no one knew about their regiments, they had to telegraph to Paris. If a General wanted horses, carriages, food, clothing, he could not get an animal, or a vehicle, or a ration except from Paris, or by an order sent from Paris. And from Paris at last came orders denuding the fortresses of such supplies as they had, and of almost all their troops, for the strengthening and sustenance of the field army. All this wretched confusion occurred, not because there were no stores, but because the War Office at Paris had kept all the administration of them in its own hands, and had never understood the vastness of the task of mobilizing a great army. Let no smile pass over the face of an Englishman when he pass over the face of an Englishman when he reads Von Moltke's account. We, the practical nation par excellence, are in no better case at this moment. We have the same evil system of centralization, the same blind confidence in what we could do on the spur of the moment; and the case of France in 1870 would be ours if we were called upon suddenly to mobilize all our availcalled upon suddenly to mobilize all our available troops to resist invasion. The difficulty has nothing to do with conscription or general ervice. These give many men, but not organization. The French have conscription and a talent for administration. The real truth lies in this—that an army is never tried except in war. If the officials charged with its organizaion and administration are not students of war, if the army is regarded as a peace weapon or a political plaything, it will never be fully prepared for that supreme moment when only it is

But how came it that the French Army and nation had suffered such a state of things to exist? Were there no statesmen to protest, no officers who loved their country better than no omeers who loves their country better than the favour of Marshal or Emperor, none to break through rules or etiquette and set France free? There were such, but they were few, and their voices were soon stifled lest the Court and the Government should become unpopular as soon as their carelessness became known. The army had been so often used to subvert the Constitution that no ruler dared trust it unless be held in his the trues it unless be held in his own hands all the guiding strangs and could keep the troops devoted to his interests by a system compounded of flattery and despotism. The Germans always speak in high terms of the gallestry of the French soldier, and Von Moltke speaks gently of his faults, as becomes a gallant rival, but he is not silent on the subject, and his words are worth attending to. We will and his words are worth attending to. endeaveur to give their import as plainly as we

The internal state of the French army had many serious defects. The law on re-engage-ments, exceptions, and endowments had a prejudicial influence upon the French soldier, and the long furloughs formerly unknown, had a tendency to damage his military discipline. So that even in the opinion of his own countrymen he was not in 1870 what he had been in the Crimea and in Italy. The non-commissioned officers appear to have degenerated; the best of them sought more remunerative occupation in civil employment. "The corps of officers was equally deficient in homogeneity. Nearly one-third consisted of former non-commissioned officers." The best officers at the time of the war were, according to Von Moltke, the older subalterns for the universal design. subalterns, for the juniors did not devote their entire abilities to the service, and those of higher rank had too often attained their superior position through the "prevailing favouritism extended even to persons of tarnished reputation." Naturally, those not promoted were somewhat disgusted with the conditions of the service; for, as Von Moltke says :-

service; for, as Von Moltke says:—

"The element of favouritiem had raised into high position many men who were unequal to their dutice, exercising its diseastrous influence here as it ever will.

"In these matters the side taken in politics was mainly considered. Owing to the constant change in the form of government, that loyalty and attachment to a lineal dynasty, which in other countries averts serious dangers to the public well-being had ceased to exist both in the army and in the nation. The French officer, and even the private sodier, serves his country, and serves it with submission and devotion, but he does not eleave to the changing form of the head of the State with that lively sense of duty which seerices all its strength in an unconditional submission to authority."

Then Von Moltke points out a fault which but too prevalent among the officers of the English army—a fault which they, like the French, almost dignified into a virtue, and which is strengely absent in Prussian military society. He says that the French officer and the French nation are animated by a high, and in many respects an excusable, confidence, but they are, at the same time, too apt to depreciate others. Their whole education tends to inculo conviction that France is far ahead of all other countries. Travellers who have visited the great picture-galleries at Versailles will remember how every battle-piece was described to him as a triumph of French arms. If a young French officer hears of defeats at all they are accounted for by secondary and accidental circumstances, or by treachery. and accidental circumstances, or by treachery.

"Search after truth does not repay the trouble; to acknowledge it would be unpatriotic." Thus it comes to pass that, exactly contrary to the German habit, the young French officer troubles himself little about foreign countries, their language, and institutions. To countries, their language, and institutions. To those accustomed to military society in both nations, it was very striking to observe how modest were the German officers before the war in speaking of the rivals whom they knew war in speaking of the rivals whom they knew they must soon meet; and, en the contrary, how recklessly and boastingly French officers depreciated the German troops, whom they generally called Landwehr. Von Moltke re-merks that the French had scarcely a concep-tion of the strong feeling lately animating marks that the French had scarcely a concep-tion of the strong feeling lately animating the whole German race, a feeling of com-mon nationality and determination both to achieve and to defend their unity. The French were completely surprised at finding an enemy

worthy of their steel. "Only a few clearworthy of their steel. "Only a lew clear-sighted men believed that they had anything to learn in the military institutions of foreign countries." Among these was Marshal Niel, whose measures as War Minister were certainly whose measures as war minister were certainly good; but he did not live to carry them out, and Von Moltke points out as a grievous mistake Niel's regulations laying down the defensive as the tactical system to be pursued, as a rule, by the French army. He criticises the action of the cavalry, and says that, though Niel assigned an independent action to this arm in advance of the battle-field, deprecating its employment in masses during the battle, "it needed special orders from the Emperor and Marchel Pagains Marshal Bazaine to induce the cavalry to reconnoitre the ground even for the distance of a few kilometres." Contrary to the generallyreceived opinion, he praises the manœuvering power and mobility of the field artillery, and asserts that, in contrast with the other arms, it was always at hand, and always effective. We believe that the truth concerning its alleged failure is to be found rather in a want of its combined action with the other arms than in any special defects of its own.

any special defects of its own.

"The latest French' field exercise of 1869' was based in the most striking way upon the Prussiun, entirely abandoning the previous formations for battle; but it did not know how to embody the spirit of them. Careful elementary training was ignered; to say the most, a little more value was attached to shooting; but this was, nevertheless very superficially treated. The value of that binding medium, Prussian discipline, which exists in the mutua understanding between officer and private, in the strictes training even in the most unimportant duties, which make obedience second nature, and permits of a high state of discipline with a small 'defaulters' sheet,' was completely misunderstood."

Here, then, we have, on the authority of perhaps the greatest soldier of the age, a calm statement of the faults which led to the ruin of the French cause, and they may be summed up very shortly—over-centralization, instead of a proper gradation of responsibility; over-confidence springing from want of knowledge, and favouritism, which destroys a high tone of thought, teaching the members of a noble profession to become courtiers and sycophants, and lession to become courters and sycopnants, and leading inevitably to a false condition of disci-pline, kept up only by fear and certain to break down in the first hour of trial. We shall pur-sue in another article the consideration of this most important contribution to the history of

SOWING AND REAPING.

Just as the earth is entrusted with the seed which shall, 'neath the influence of summer sun and refreshing rainfall, bring forth the golden harvest, so in like menner must the candidate for position in the agency field be willing to labour patiently and wait for the fruit to his toil. Perchance a season of depression may follow the Agent's exertions, just as continued frost or a 'lasting drought tax the faith of the husbandman, but harvest time will surely 'come, and with it the full reward.

As there 'are plants which are of much slower growth than others, even in the same soil, so there will be found men whose perception of the necessity of assurance is slow and gradual.

The Agent must, however, not forget where he has sown his seed, else other hands will gather the harvest which has ripened through his early toil.

Seed must germinate if properly sown and tended, and so the Life 'Assurance solicitor cannot labour in vain, though the process of maturing may seem tedious and doubtful. "Procrastination 'Again,' is the title of a paragraph in a moathly now before us, and the illustration is the following:—"A young man of Collingsville, United States of America, who was crushed by an engine, and died of lockjaw recently, had just previously talked of life insurance, and pretty much decided to take a policy, but didn't do it. Patal delay!" Now the risk of such delays is so evident, that the representative of the Assurance Company will act wisely to put forth every effort that the truth he inculeates may be practically followed up—at the earliest moment.

act wisely to put forth every effort that the truth he inculcates may be practically followed up—at the carliest moment.

There will always be some who will "take their time;" this class, however, for the encouragement of the Agent, we have invariably found to be those who contribute the larger policies, and give the least trouble in all subsequent transactions. Thus it is, again, in the world of nature, the tree which attains the greatest strength and height is the slowest in its growth, and vice series.

The effect of life assurance is to induce thrift, to avert distress, to relieve the shock of sudden and unexpected changes, to distribute and equalize the burdens of life, and to benefit mankind at large rather than any particular class. That it will accomplish this has been admitted; but the Agent has still a province to fill in enforcing these truths, and by centinued attention assisting their practical development. We have walked in the garden in spring, when all was beauty to the eye, and music to the car, and noticed with delight how the rich blossoms gave promise first of, the plentitude of summer, and then of the mellow attumn. On the morrow we visited the scene; it was now one of desolation—like death, a killing frost had nipped, in a night, all the promise of yesterday, and blackness, corruption, and blight now reigned where beauty was so recently conspicuous. Now we do not mean to teach that in like manner shall disaster attend the efforts put forth by the Agent, but we must record the fact that a degree of disappointment will manifest itself.

As in other business arrangements, so in this, the results will not always be free from blemish—the thoms will be mingled with the roses.

Daily experience and past history alike proclaim that, as is the seed time, so will the harvest be. "Sow well, and you will reap well," is a maxim which is universally true.

and you will reap well," is a maxim which is universally true.

The Life Agent who devotes himself unreservedly to his duties, who presses his cause early and late, amid favourable and depressing surroundings, such a one will not fail to ebtain a proportionate reward.

The sowing may be effected in the midst of many discouraging elements, the beginning may be extremely limited, but a determined will can surmount all impediments, and, amid apparently arid pastures, cultivate a large and prosperous property.

Thus Samuel Budgett, "the Successful Merchant," reared a princely fortune on the foundation of one single penny, the proceeds from the sale of a horse's the which he had found.

Life Asserance itself was once a small struggling thing; but now it has attained a zero full. We see for it in the future a brillian of the struggling thing; but now it has attained a zero full. We see for it in the future a brillian of the struggling thing is the struggling thing; but now it has attained a zero full. We see for it in the future a brillian of the struggling thing is the struggling thing; but now it has attained a zero full. We see for it in the future a brillian of the struggling thing is the struggling thing; but now it has attained a zero full the struggling thing; but now it has attained a zero full the struggling thing; but now it has attained a zero full the struggling thing; but now it has attained a zero full the struggling thing it is a struggling thing the struggling thing it is a struggling thing the struggling thing it is a struggling thing the struggli

We bid it God speed on its

Regular endeavours on the anged under its banner will be man.
The star of promise

We bid it God speed on its mission.

Regular endeavours on the ranged under its banner will the man.

The star of promise the man.

The life policy principle which, provide against the man.

No other provide against the mountain the man.

No other provide it is no speculating the man the man of the man of

DEPARTURES .- JANUARY 1.

PROJECTED DEFARTURES.—JANUARY 2. muond, Featheadlea, Border Chief, for London; Holmsdale, Pranelsco; City of Adolside (**), You Yanga (a.*, for a; Wonga Wonga (**.), for Auckland; Rangalira (**.)

CI.FAHANCE.—JANUARY 1.

Hero (s.), 831 tons, Capitaln Logan, for Melbourno. Passen
—Miss M. Pitzgerald, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. R. Taylor,
M'Donald, Mrs. Medun and servants, Mrs. Cronstatt,
Cayton, Mrs. W. D. Dewaon, Capital Reynolds, Meare,
Boddiser, G. R. Lang, A. J. Hutchinson, H. Taylor, W. Chi
B. Smith, Williams, Cronstatd, and 20 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—JANUARY I.
Lady Young (a.), from the Hunter River, with 16 baies wool,
101 bales hay, 60 bags potatees, 100 bags onlone, 35 bags wheat,
13 bags press, 66 caces ment, 13 caces to bace, 25 baies fungue, 56
hides, 2 caces eggs, 2 coops fowis, and sundries.

IMPORTS.—JANUARV 1.

Havilah (s.), from Maryborough: 49 bales wool, Monteflore, Joseph, and Co.; 36 bales wool, Commercial Bank; 4 casks tailow, 137 bides, 2 bales wool, Mort and Co.; 58 sz. 16 dwiss, 26th, Bank N. S. W.; 18 bales wool, Dangar, Getyo, and Co.; 16 bales wool, W. Alison; 5 bales wool, Glichrist, Watt, and Co.; 75 bags copper ore, J. Vickery; 457 sgre, Order. Mary Ann Annison, from Mauritius: 6889 bags sugar, Gilchrist att, and Co. Duke of Edinburgh, from Fiji: 78 bales cotton, 7 hides, I cate

SHIPS MAILS.

NIALS WIll close at the General Post Office as follows:—
FOR MELDOURE.—By the You Yangs (a.), this day, at 11 a.m.;
and City of Adolaide (a.), this day, at 3 50 p.m.
FOR AUGELAND.—By the Wongs Wongs (s.), this day, at 5.50 p.m.
FOR BRIBANE.—By the Rangatirs (a.), this day, at 4 p.m.
FOR BRIBANE.—By the Agnee Irving (a.) and Now England (a.),
this day, at 8 p.m.

/ The Duke of Edinburgh, barque, Captain Harloy, has made the run from Lovuka (Pji) in seventeen days, having salled on the 4th ultime. She reports light N. and N.E. as prevailing.

The barque Mary Ann Annison arrived yeaterday from Mauritius, her passage having occupied 44 days. Bhe reports mederate weather with occasional head winds as prevailing during the wysnge, until electing Bases' strates, when southerly brecess set.

The Hero (a.) took her departure resterday for Melbourne, clearing the Heads with a fresh, favourable breeze. The barque Forward, and schooner Mystery, from Maryborough, bound to Sydney, were lying in Tie Can Bay windbound when the Hawilah leri.

beand to Syther, were tring in Tie Can Bay windbound when the Listvilla let.

The Havilah (a.) left Maypborough at 8 a.m. on the 28th ultimoterored the hard at 1.45 a.m. on the 28th passed Cape Moreton at 6 p.m. same day, Cape Byron at 5.30 a.m. on the 30th, Smeky Cape at noon on the 31st, and arrived in Sydney at 0.30 p.m. on the 1st Instant. She experienced light E. and N.E. winds to the North Soiltaires, a strong southerly gale to Smoky Cape, fresh S.E. breezes from thence to Scal Rocks, and light northerly winds during the remediater of the passage.

The marine display on the advent of the New Year was illustrated on board several of the ships now in harbour by an exhibition of freworks; but the most prominent was the Tweed. At midnight the yards were manned, and, su the bell amounced the change of time, blue lights were exhibited from all the yard-arms, mant heads and tops, lighting up the vessels at the Gircular Wharf, and for the time illuminating the whole of Sydney Cove.

December 31.—Deux Freres, France Value, Goelong.
Goelong.
December 31.—Heatherbell, brig, Lusher, from Goelong.
December 31.—King Oscar, barque, James, from Melbourne, with
400 lons coals.
December 31.—Ann Melbuish, barque, Davidson, for Wellington,
December 31.—Ann Melbuish, barque, Davidson, for Wellington,

December 31.—Ann Melhuish, Darque, Davinesse, for Auckland, with 500 tens coals.

With 500 tens coals.

December 31.—Jeannie seswald, barque, Moore, for Melbourne, with 270 tons coals.

CRASTERS INWARDS.

with 270 tons coals.

Coastres inwants.

December 31.—Mary, from Sydney.

December 81.—Alpha, from Eichmond River.

VESSELS EXPECTED IN SYDNEY. Alexander Duthic, 1159, Norie, Ann Duthie, Birnie.

Ann Duthle, Birnie.
Argoani.
Argoani.
Argoani.
Argoani.
Argoani.
Argoani.
Argoani.
Argoani.
Blacksadder, 809.
Blacksadder, 809.
Blacksadder, 809.
Blacksadder, 809.
British Commodore, Quinn.
Bulli (s.), Shoobert.
Bailed.
Coleroon, 781, Montgomery.
Conflict, 1171, Hardie, Oatober 11.
Bailed.
Outtie Sark, 970, Moodie.
Damascus. Sailed.
Duke of Abercorn, 1050.
Lacx, October 33. Sailed.
Forfarshire, 1238, Doughty.
Glendower, 1192, Brinsden.
Huntley Cattle, 584, M'Auley.
Inverses, October 39.
Sailed. 495. , 968, Ayling, October 25, Sailed.

Botanist, 1160, Rester. Loch Katrine, October 23. Salled.

Shahpore, Tihon,

JROM MEW YORK,

Lady Bowen, September 14. Sailed.

Madama Demorect, October 13. Sailed.,

JROM HONGKONG.

Australian Sovereign, 340, Kindred, September 3. Sailed.

Eggland, 1985, Harrington.

Farana (a.), 1027, Wilkinson, via Malbourne.

Mentere.	AND WRAPTED	-JANUARY I.
N. B. WALES	AND WEATHER.	
Control of A	Calm Pine	W. Pine
Carino Grafton Clarence Heads Glen Innes Inverell Port Macquarie West Kempsey	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Grafton	Calm. Dull	Calm. Pine
Clarence Heads	Calm. Fine	W. Pine
Glen Innes	Calm. Fine	Calm Wet
Port Macanario	Calm Fine	W. Fine
West Kempsey	Calm. Pine	Calm. Fine
	Calm. Pine	Calm. Fine W. Fine
		Calm. Fine
Tamworth Gunnedah Narrabri Wee Was Pilligs Muswellbrook	Calm. Pino	Calm. Pine
Narrabei	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Pilliga	Culm Pine	Calm. Pine Calm. Pine
Muswellbrook	NW. Fine	
Murrurundi		Calm. Bultry, like stn
Bingleton	Caim. Pins	Calm. Fine
Maitland	Calm. Fine	Calm. Hot, fine.
Port Stephens	NE. Fine, sea smooth	NE., fresh. Pine
Newpastle	Calm. Fine, sea sm	NE. Fine, sea amout
Barrenjuce	NP Pine	W. Pine
Rednay	NR Fine	NE. Fine
South Head	NE. Fine, sea smooth	NE. Fine, sea smooth
Wollongong .	NE. Fine, sea smooth NE. Fine NNE. Fine NNE. Fine NNE. Fine NW. Fine	NE. Fine
Kiams	NNE. Fine	NE, fresh. Fine
Jervia Bey	NNE. Pino	NE., from Pine
Goulburn	NW. Pine	Calm, Fine NE. Fine
Braidwood .	Calm. Fine	NE. Fine .
Moraya	Calm Wine	Calm. Fine
Oncenheren	Caim. Fine, warm Calm. Fine, warm N. Fine NE. Fine NE. Fine, clear	N. Pine
Bombala	Calm. Fine, warm	NE, Fine
Coome	N. Fine	NE. Fine
Eden	NE. Fine	NE. Fine
Gabo Island	NNE, Fine, clear	NE. Fine
Gundagai	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Gundagas	Calm. Pine	Caim. Pine
Tumut	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Albury	Calm. Pine	Calm. Fine Calm. Pine, hot
Mount Victoria	N. Fine, cool	IW. Fine
distriburet .	NW. Fine, clear	W. Pine
Licrearcoar	Calm. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine N. Fine, cool N.W. Fine, clear W. Cloudy Calm. Fine, warm Oalm. Fine	Calm. Fine
report il End	Caim. Fine. Caim. Fine Caim. Fine NE. Fine Caim. Fine Caim. Fine	Calm. Fine W. Fine
(II.) ubaroora	Calm Pine	Calm. Pine
premisoree	NE Pine	W. Fine
quired, an	Calm. Pine	Calm. Fine
quired, and	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
		Thunderstorm
record the need	Laim. Fine	Calm. Fine, hot -
to the general .	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine, hot
(IV.) To us.	Caim. Fine	Colm Pine
heir children re	P Pinn	Calm. Fine
nce of children &	Calm. Pine	Calm. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine SW. Fine, very hot
rict, and to reports	NE. Pine	Calm. Fine
o educate their el	NE. Pine	Caim. Fine
(V) To many	Calm. Fine	SW. Fine, very hot
attment of commis	Calm. Pine	Calm. Vine
whitefare for schor .	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine SW. Pine, very hot W. Fine
amortion, in or	Calm. Fino	W. Fine Calm. Pine
to the general (IV.) To us, heir children re unce of children re rict, and to reperie o educate their chi-s (V.) To recommis sariment of scho- xhibition, in o- xhibition, in c- the recommission of the re- uncapages of the hidden recommission of the hidden recommis	Calm. Pine	Calm. Fine
molinyers with	Cam. Inv	Value And

ritopayers, rith Cam. Provided by where from RACT OF SALES BY AUCTION, THIS DAY, Vehicles, Harness

any district of Advice 18.—At the Bassar, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, 7. For theleys, &c.; at 12, Thoroughbred Horses, school in 18 FITT.—At the Homebush Yards, at 11, Fat Cattle and tenchers or ether; at 1818 and Co. A rads, at 11, 30, Fat Lambs. It is muneration 1884, 10NE AND Delice Horse. Labor 1884, 10NE AND Delice Horse. Labor 1884, 10NE AND Public Horse. Labor 1884, 10NE AND ADDITIONAL SHIP AND ADDITIONAL AND ADDITIONAL SHIP AND ADDITIONAL AND LAMB.—At their Rooms, at 11, 1818, 1819,

18. Beche-de-mer, Tortelseshell, Sandlewood, Tin Ore, Mauritlus 18. Supara, &c. and reft. P. 57UBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Kaurio Pine, possw Ings C. McGRE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Linnea, Hollands, Carlotter and C. McGRE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Linnea, Hollands, Carlotter and Commerce, at 2.15, Prints, &c. J. A. TURNER.—At their Produce Stores, at 11, Leather; at the McGR AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 11, Leather. IRWIN, BRIDGE, AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 10.30, Leather; at Chamber of Commerce, at 2.15, Wool, Sheep-skins.

Lesither; is commore of commerce, and it is a partial state of the commerce of N. W. RAVEN .- At Block Swan Yards, at 2, Pruit.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.] MELBOURNE.

BRISBANE. December \$1 .- City of Brisbane (e.), from Sydney; Hadrian

SYDNEY HEADS. TIME. | WINDS. | REMARKS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY. Latitude 33° 51° 41°. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 3° 35° 13° East. 5rd September, 1572.
Îbe time bail is dropped daily (Sunday excepted), at 1 p.m.
they mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.
Markonetoneal. Disservations.
Intermeters corrected to 32° Faht., and to mean sea lovel.

Informeters corrected to 32° Faht., and to monn sea lovel.

Velocity of wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force i be. on the square foot, deduced from velocity.

Italian and evaporation measured in inches.

Boales of Cloudy sky 0 to 10.

Oxone, 0 to 10.

DECEMBER 31, 1872. CIVIL RECEDERO tean ... 30 067 68 1 60 0 10 0.5 3.3 Evaporation in 24 hours, 0-216. SELP-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

THUS. 78.0 | Sun-maximum

TOM 50.0 | Grass-minimum

perature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Form, at 8 a.m., 12-4. Debien, at 9 a.m., 124.
Total rainfail from January 1 to January 1, 0 000 inches.
Annual average of the preceding 14 years—50 109 inches.
Average rainfail for the period January 1 to January 1, for revious 14 years—

— Втатіона.	Least distance from East Coast in miles. Height above ses, in feet,	e ses, in	AT 9 A.MJAN. 1, 1878.				For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.			
		feet	15 PE		Wind.		d.	i	Minimum. Bain in inches.	
		Barometer.	Temper. in shado.	Hamidity.	Direc-	Porce.	Maximum.	Rain in		
GRAPTON			- 1	-1	-	Calm.	0.0		67-1	· U
NARRABET	190		=	-	-	Calm.	0.0		67.5	
Mun'nundt.		1545	-	-	-	Calm.	0.0		55.8	
CARNILIB	120		-	Ξ	-	Calm.	0.0		54.8	
M'a'L'nBOOK	68	475	-	-	-	NW.	-		56.3	
DUBBO	182		-	-	-	Calm.	0.0		60-9	
Munaux	121		-	-	-	Calm.	0.0		20.0	
W. MAITL'D.	18			_	-	Calm.	0.0		53 2	
NEWCASTLE.			29-915	71 .7	62	NNE.	0.7		59 8	
ORAHOR		2891	-	-	-	Calm.	0-0		30-5	
BATHURST			29-877	66.0		NW.	4.0		47-0	
M. VICTORIA.			29-858			N.	0.1		46-0	
WOODFORD			29-909	01.0		NE.	0.2		544	
Ponnus	176		-	551	-	Calm.	0.0	61.0		0
P'REAMATTA	16				=	Calm.	0.0		44.5	
STONEY			29.915	72-2	85	N.	0.2	73.0	57.5	0
W'KTWORTH,	140		-	-	-	8.	1.0		60 5	
Young			-	7.5	-	Calm.	0.0		50-1	
Wol'na'no			20-000	64-0		NE.	1.0		56 0	
GOULBURN			29-899	01.0	78	NW.	0.0	78-7		0
WAGGA			00.400	68 -6	68	NE.	1.0		60.9	
C.St.Grozo		110	29-608	09.0	68	NE.			55-0	
QURANE'YM.			29-951	84.0		Caim.	0.0		52·1	
			30-014			Caim.	0.0		30 4	
COOMA		2637		20.4	at	N.	4.0		45-1	
			20-811	73 1	58	Calm.			149-5	
ALBURY		107	29 812			NE.	4.0		58.1	

Object.	Bises.	Sets.	. Phases of the Moon.
MOON	h. m. 4,54 8.9 p.m. 3,29 a.m. 8,11 a.m. 12,14 a.m. 9,59 p.m.	h. m. 7.14 9.51 p.m. 5.25 p.m. 0.39 p.m. 12.45 p.m. 8.51 a.m. 7.54 p.m.	January. First quarter Full moon 14th Last quarter 22nd Now moon 23th Moon's age, 2-8 days.

moon. - rerigee, let and 29th; in Equator, 5th; G. M. Declination, 12th; in Equator, 20th; G. S. Declination, 27th Apogre, 16th. High water at Fort Denison, a.m. 10h. 33m.; p.m. 10h. 55m. H. C. Russell, Government Astronomer.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

THERR ARE UPWARDS OF 11,600 POLICY—HOLDERS in the AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, jointly contributing more than £179,000 per annum in premiums, to provide nearly £5,000,000 at their death, or to be paid themselves on attaining a given age. The Society, since its establishment twenty-two years ago, has issued 15,318 policies; paid! for claims and purchase, of policies £344,422; distributed to members realised profit amounting to £194,352, and has acquired a safely invested accumulated funds, raised entirely from the contributions of the members of £818,000, and a gross annual revenue from premiums and from interest of £224,400. The progressive increase in the Society's business and resources is prominently brought out by comparing the amount of business at the periods of the several Quinquennial investigations, as shown in the following abstract:—

1 11 10 14	5	1	Annual R	Accumulated Funds.	
Quinquennial Period ending	No of Policies	Sum Assured.	From Premiums. From Interest.		
28th Feb., 1854 1859 1864 1869	1,229	£105,447 612,736 2,050,684 3,966,191	72,227	£438 3,151 13,389 42,923	£6,58 51,00 242,20 602,64

en it is borne in mind that this large amount of has has been obtained in 22 years from the Aus-licologies and Now Zealand, the success of the y has a national interest.—"REVIEW" of 15th

A USTRALIAN N MUTUAL SOCIETY. (Established 1849).

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Principal Office: 98, NEW PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.

NOTICE TO INTENDING ASSURERS. NOTICE TO INTENDING ASSURERS.

THE NEXT QUINQUENNIAL INVESTIGATION WILL TAKE PLACE AS AT 25TH FEBRUARY, 1874, AND MEMBERS JOINED THE SOCIETY PRIOR TO 1ST MARCH, 1873, WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE PROPITS TO BE THEN DECLARED. IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BY-LAWS, EVERY POLICY, WHICH SHALL HAVE ENDURED ONE COMPLETE YEAR, OR MORE, AT QUINQUENNIAL INVESTIGATIONS, IS EXTITLED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PROPITS OF THE SOCIETY, ACCORDING TO 1TE DUBATION.

The Quinquennial Report, showing the Society's islate, and progress, prospectures, and forms of proposal, may be hod, or will be sent post froe, on application to the Principal Office, or any of the Society's agents.

ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

BAGS for Tin and Copper Ore, Flour, Pepper, and Sugar. SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, George-st.

VALENTINES for this SEASON, now novelties B. RITTENBERG; 85, York-street. BLISS'S TWEEDS, purchased at a discount.—Suits from £5 10s, or £4 15s cash. Better goods are no made.

J. EXTON, Tailor, 301, George-street.

P R O'S P E C T U S THE "UNCLE TOM" GOLD MINING COMPANY, Lucknow, near Orange. ' (To be limited.)

The powerful and efficient pumping, winding, and crushing muchinery on the pround ready for instant work, together with the sum of \$2000 of working capital, will be handed over to the Company as seen as formed.

TRUSTRES:

Homeo Weelneugh, Esq.
C. K. Moore, Esp.
The shafts already sunk have cut into reefs containing fabulously rich stone.

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Cruets, Govers, Spoons, and every arrived gentine quality.

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SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

N - 12 . 12

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TO CORRESPONDENTS. Attenion to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be take, of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for invertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Berald.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1873.

THE immense importance of a Water Supply The immense importance of a Water Supply makes the discussion of the different plans—though somewhat tedious—of undoubted value. We are warned against precipitate conclusions by the experience of Melbourne, which, after spending an enormous sum, finds itself grievously deceived. In all scientific questions many men have many opinions, and those who talk with the most decision are the worst guides. We should not be wise in denrising guides. We should not be wise in despising what is called unprofessional opinion, for some of the greatest achievements have been complished by men who owed little to a scientific education, and who, by seizing the leading facts, and by combining them with that unpurchasable combining them with that unpurchasable power which genius sometimes displays, have attained the so-called impossible. Sometimes the world looks back with astonishment on the world looks back with astonishment on the pertinacity of scientific objection. The Chat Moss, and the easy process by which it was crossed, and the utter impossibility of crossing it a hundred times affirmed, is a world-wide story. A more solemn warning against confiding absolutely in even the most eminent men, we have in the Isthmus of Suez, where ships of all nations are now daily traversing. We are all old crowth Suez, where ships of all nations are now daily traversing. We are all old enough to remember the unanimous ridicule by certain first-class scientific men. It was said that no canal could be cut, or that it would prove a ditch; that it would be found some thirty feet on one side above the level of the sea, and that it would be impossible to shelter shipping on the coast. Indeed, all that ingenuity could say was pronounced by engineers. At length the was pronounced by engineers. At length the Turkish Government referred the question as to possibility to Mr. HAWKSHAW, the chairman of scientific engineers in England, who, by supporting the project, saved his country from the disgrace of rejecting it.

We make no pretence to engineering know-ledge, and have therefore read with considerable perplexity the positive statements of the different writers of both classes whe have discussed the various schemes. We have, however, a very serious im-pression of the importance of deliberation, and the necessity of guarding against influences which have so often misled the public and induced them to enter upon undertakings which have issued in disappointments. The outlay proposed has been estimated as high as two million pounds. It has also been calculated at two hundred thousand pounds. It has been sometimes proposed to bring water as near as possible from the clouds, and sometimes it has been sought at a level that will make it necessary to use the usual methods of raising it. There are obvious conditions essential to be observed. The supply should be pure, and it should be plentiful; and if it is possible to make it available for irrigation so much the better, though this

s of secondary importance We assume from their statements, or from on this subject have reached the term of discussion. The last, Mr. James Manning, seems to have completed his share of the important debate, and perhaps for the present lisrepute, since they yielded an inferior silk, closed it. There are a few practical points worth taking into account. The advantages knowledge that a process of regeneration was connected with the George's River schome being conducted by one operator, who proved his are great and obvious, were it practicable. A body of water so immense would, of course, and in consequence commanded a great price the the question of course, and in consequence commanded a great price. as a navigable river, in various forms, might prove a great acquisition to the city, but prove a great acquisition to the city, but if it could be made suitable for drinking it would be valuable for fish, and pleasant; supplement existing kinds of food. All this so obvious, that it hardly needs to be state. Any interests compromised are matters equitable adjustment. It certainly present advantages so great, that if capable of adap-tion for the supply of water, it would be n itself an incalculable blessing. We do not by for any statements, however positive, decive authority.

But surely the world affords somewher or other the result of experience. Thus a ver has been referred to in America apparely uniting many of the difficulties attribute to the George's River schome. It is said the it now supplies constantly three million of gions daily. The methods of construction are sted daily. The methods of construction are ated by which most of the objections to Gerge's River are obviated. It is an estuary of theea, converted into a fresh water river by therecconverted into a fresh water river by therec-tion of a dam, kept pure by a natural orce when once made pure. We no not asset that all this will prove true, but it presents weral facts that have the appearance of ality. Philadelphia is not so far, nor the mas of communication so difficult, for the Cvern-ment to obtain information respecting th river without delay. There are distinguisld en-gineers in America. The wire wouldend a message in forty-eight hours. The sar time message in forty-eight hours. The sar time would carry a man of science fro New York to the river side. A few week would bring us a report and justify further expense, or, if not, at a small co would settle the controversy so far. It isserted that Fairmount waterworks are proceed by damming up the Schuylkill River nearle sea; that the dam of rubble and earth, coved with six-inch planks, made under some diculties, stores supplies three millions of galas daily and that it cost £276,000, and the it has been in existence fifty years. Its hardly worth while discussing the streth and imperviousness of an embankmentiter this experience, supposing the conditio to meet are the same. Our readers wouldn't thank are the same. Our readers wouldot thank us for wasting words on a controve, whether the water would escape too rapidly whether it would ever become pure. It isaid that these works once sustained a hea flood by the breaking up of ice without but injured. People who are fond of skating ill greatly regret that we are in no dangel such an accident. The date when thesevorks were ecident. The date when thesevorks were made, and when they were so serely tested,

the breaking down of dams on high lands and flooding of towns, in several instances producing the most awful devastation. But in a country where coals are abundant, and machinery can always be procured, pumps are a matter of calculation, and detract but little from the value of waterworks.

SILK has for some years been calculated amongst our possible staples, but as yet we have never realized the vision. The fabric is growing dearer and dearer, and its increasing carcity gives rise to materials in which silk is allied with cetten and wool or some vege-table fibres, for the purpose of cking it out. It would be an admirable thing for us if we were in a position to supply the deficiency, but as yet all the attempts under house record up. yet all the attempts made have proved unsuccessful. How this comes about it is not casy to say. We have precisely the right climate. The mulberry flourishes with us better than it does in France, Italy, California or Japan, and there are here no more special enemies to the worm than there are elsewhere -indeed, it has been ascertained that the dis-cases contracted by the European races have vanished here. Success, so we hear, has attended the attempts to plant the sericultural industry in California, and so rapid has been the progress made that the daughters of the land are being clothed in the tissues of their own looms woven from the threads with which their own worms endeavour to protect one of their transformations. If they succeed where labour is as dear as here, and other conditions far less favourable, why should not we?

In California the importance of the in In California the importance of the in-dustry has been recognised by the autho-rities of the State, and they, in conjunction with the Agricultural Department at Washington, have done all that could be devised to foster and direct the enterprise embarked in this venture. Extensive plantations were made before the worms were introduced. Those who engaged in the business were well instructed, and probably some system was adopted by which a constant market should be secured both for silk and "grsin," which is the term now given to eggs. Here the colonists who have endeavoured to introduce silk-growing have been left without help or encouragement, and after floundering about for a time have given up in disgust. Had any attempt been made by our legislators, the majority of whom would be more useful to their country in bed and asleep than in the Assembly, to facilitate the first steps of the would-besericulturiss by supplying the best materials, systematizing the whole operation, and through its agents opening a market for the produce when realized, silk would now be amongst our exports, and we should be able to supply the European markets also with the gram which is annually passing thence from Japan to the alue of some millions of pounds

sterling.
All that we really want in this matter is system. If some method can be devised of drawing together those who are practically nteresed in sericulture, and giving a commo direction to their efforts, without the inter-ference of the Legislature, so much the better. Isolard working is of no avail if the highest advantages derivable from this industry are to be enjoyed, and enjoyed soon. The aim houd be to bring about co-operation in as far as itis possible, and division of labour.

The mail has just conveyed away a lady wh has been trying to solve the silk problem. Sh had returned from Europe with the assurne that these colonies might participate in the bet rewards of the silk industry. Some time ap, it appears Mrs. Nelle left her station at Corowa, on the Murray, obtained official irroductions to the authorities in Italy and irroductions to the authorities in Italy and Fance, and explored the mysteries of the sk-growers. She found that a great market had sprung up for eggs, or "grain," through he disease that had smitten the European irreeds; that Japan was supplying the deficiency, but that the Japan breeds were in much lisrepute, since they yielded an inferior silk, troublesome to manipulate. It came to her for grain in which this change had been worked. Mrs. NEILL sought out this M. ROLAND amid the snows of the Alps, observed his system during a period of four months entered into commercial relations with him, and returned in the hope of planting seri-culture in New South Wales on a good foundation.

Formerly the chief object before us was the production of silk, which seemed but a slow and uncertain business, and was invested with no special attractions. But Mrs. NEILL shows and two sources of profit—grain and silk making; and that if the operators will be content to be co-operators—if they will plant the right food, and use the right worm and treat it according to specified rules, and allow the grain to be transmitted to Europe through her, the business of the sericulturist will prove one of great profit.

will prove one of great profit.

To carry out this system effectually there must be division of labour. The operators might probably be divided into grainers and growers, the former requiring greater skill than the latter. One grainer might officiate for many growers. Intelligent women may act in this capacity. They would require no land, and should be able to direct and superintend the work of feeding as carried on by the growers. When the spinning is over the cocoons would pass from the growers to the grainers who would proceed to make grain. grainers who would proceed to make grain, and forward it to the marketers of the system—the sellers for the Co-operative Association. This is the plan that seems to commend itself where cottagers are concerned; but of course there is no reason against the two functions described being compined in one operation, provided the sellers are assured of the intelligence of the persons and their good faith in carrying out the instrucassured of the intellig

It would interest our readers were we to describe M. ROLAND's natural method of reinvigorating the worms. Suffice it to say, however, that open air and cold are the means resorted to, and to these they are subjected for resorted to, and to these they are subjected for a period of about five years until the restoration is complete. And we may further mention that it is considered feasible to establish the same sort of sanatorium in the neighbourhood of Kiandra, as is now in operation in the Italian Alps. If so, and disease should show itself in Australian worms, we shall possess a means of cure near at hand.

It will be seen from Mrs. NEILL's memo-andum, in another column, that Mr. BRADY, after many disappointments and much perse-verance, is at length rewarded by gaining an reems to satisfy doubts of the stability.

Much has been said from time time of the can operate as she will do in the Italian.

Set against this is the loss basioned by

colony, in secking which they may be certain of their own. In he course of six months, we understand that Mrs. NELLI will be ready to distribute grain while has been generated under M. ROLAND's system, and acclimatised. This fact offers the prospet of a speedy commencement of the experient, which, we hope, may

THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.-Mr. Fairfax who was appointed by Lol Belmore nearly two years ago, as a member of the Cound of Education, has placed his resignation in the hands of his Excellency Sir

PITT-STREET CONGEGATIONAL CHURCH .- As FITT-STREET (SONGERATIONAL CHURCH,—As usual, a religious service us conducted in this Church by the Rev. John Gruham, yeterlay, Now Year's morning. A collection was made by the congregation as a thank-offering to God for the meries of the past year, amounting to £797 15s. 4d. This sungives will be appropriated to £797 15s. 4d. This sungives will be appropriated to £797 15s. 4d. This sungives will be appropriated to scale of the control o

The balance remaining to be pad is £450.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTIATION IN THE ESTATE OF A LATH RESIDENT AT 14 WAR.—Mr. Burt moved for letters of Administration of no cetate of John Harmon, deceased, to Mr. F. W. Hanings and the Hon. J. B. Thurston—the former as advany for M'Donald, Smith, and Co., of Sydney, creditors the extent of 6000 dollars; and the latter as attorney fr British and Scott, also of Sydney, creditors to the cent of 7fc1 dollars 12 cents. The regular notices (says the facetee) had all been given, and there was no caveat; buff. Henningswas the party named in such notices as the intended applicant, and Mr. Thurston's intended applianch, as a coordinatistrator, had not been notified, havingbeen but recently determined on. The Court made the ord as asked for jubject only to the right, on good cause, to bject to the ippointment as now made, i. c., to the appointment of Mr. Burston.

THE GAME ACT.—To "close season" con-

THE CAME ACT.—Te "close stason" concluded on the 31st Decembe and knights of the trigger may now resume their sport on the gun.

deuded on the 31st Decembe and lenights of the trigger may now resume their sport 4th the gam.

Fortifications of George's Tead and Middle Learn.—The localiza in which the above fortifications are situated have now become so pender that they prove very attractive to they coursionistawho like superior picnic grounds, and precipitationes thin busiding of steamer excursions. Youthal, was, no xception to the rule, and a good number of persons availed themselves of the beautiful sea breeze and normal views which are to be obtained at these lovely spits. (There are two means of access to these places—no it by stouter to Chowder Bay, from which the forts can be reached in the short space of flow minutes the other, and by far the most pleasant, is by proceeding in the steamer to Milbon't Point, where fere are volutiles in waiting to convey you, via the Middle larbour and new military rands—a drive of an hour. There are some magnificent views of the harbur and cty, with the passenger rollatins as he passes along the rad. In arrival at the forts, a very pleasant bur or two was bejuent inspecting the butteries and magnifies; and we canot unit to mention the explanatory maner in which overfiling connected with the fortifications is described by the main in charge. The casement battories at George's [Hoad ttracted several persons, and proved very interesting.

Into Ossement management of the control of the cont IMPORTANT ACTION AGAINST TE MINISTER

A MURDER UNEARTHED ATLUNDORAN.—
On Monday, 23rd December (says thill/catern Putt) an adjourned inquest was held by the ener and a jury of twelve, upon the human remains features Mundoran. The evidence addressed with that of a young woman whad lived at Mundoran about two years since. Throughouts of dress which still chung round the bleeched be, cartain physical peculiarities, with several slight butmeurrent circumstantial points, combined to favour thepposition. The functures of the skull left no doubat that the dead woman had not with foul play. 5 jury returned a verdict affirming their belief as to individual above indicated, and of "Wifful murderainst a person or persons unknown."

persons unknown."

BITTEN BY A SNAKE.—A saddident happened at Pemeroy on the night of the 2 Docember, which very mearly terminated intuity. Airs. Woore was retiring for the night (the Gaulbiara Lid states) on opening her bedroom door, a poisonous sanktruck her foreliby on the instep, causing considerable pe and although Mr. Woore instantly applied a tearnique, the ankle, cut a deep incision through the bite, and sod all the blood he could get from the wound, applying execuaths politice in and around it, with frequent adastrations of brandy and constant exercise, unconscious and prostation of in and around it, with frequent adastrations of brandy and constant exercise, unconsciousment prostration of the muscles occurred within ladf-our; and after a similar space had clapsed pulsation agently cossed, when heat was applied to the extremities, lolent sickness then set in, which occusioned reaction; fulso gradually improved, muscular action and iden returning. The sufferer consumed more than a pinterong brandy as if it had been so much water. We atputy to bear she is now quite relieved from the pois although groatly prostrated. The analog gutting into jet the befrome on the upper floor when the door was about remarkable. It is supposed to have crawled up thines on the house and cutered by the window, althoughts is monity twenty-five feet above the ground; analog just inside the door, was terrified at its being suddepend, and struck in defence with all its virus.

INSANTY AND VIOLENCETTE Illianary of the manner of the manner of the second of the contract of the lower of the contraction of the lower of the lower of the contraction of the lower of th

five feet above the ground; and bug just inside the door, was terrified at its being suddeopend, and struck in defence with all its virus.

INSANITY AND VIOLENCTHE Illinearra Mercury reports that Bridget Brait Vest Bupto, was brought before Messra. Gordon Tyner, J.P.s., on Saturday bast, by virtue of a warradaged with having thrustraid to do grievous bodily in to Mr. Hobert Hawerth, of Kembla Grunge. How's from the ovidence of constable Boll, who apprehens from the owince of constable Boll, who apprehens from the owince the training of the Irlinear with the state of the presence and that she entered Mr. Haworth's homeing herself in the front room. On being asked by Hisworth what was her business there, she commenced lug hin, and at the same time wickling a stick which all in her possosion. Finding what the state of matte co, Mr. Haworth's head of the court of the house, throw the stick after her. She then produce knife, remarking at the same time that she would be (Mr. Haworth's) head off. She continued to make a remarks for some time, but she afterwards left thisses. When constable Bell apprehended her, she ged the same threats towards Mr. Haworth, stating they would hay want for him and be averaged upon him. She said further that the "would ent his head of reshe was done with him." All the evidence given in case tended to prove that the prisoner was of uncound, and that her reason had been unsettled for some that. Senior-sorgeant Sheridan deposed that prisoner's daughter of the late Mr. P. Kaveny, and althoughted to a man named Bruce, who is very poor, that all daughter of the late Mr. P. Kaveny, and althoughted to a man named Bruce, who is very poor, that all daughter of the late Mr. P. Kaveny, and althoughted to a man named Bruce, who is very poor, that all daughter of the late Mr. P. Kaveny, and althoughted to a man named Bruce, who have the highest the best him in the case expressed an opinion that prisoner was not to heep her under evention that prisoner had been twated in the Lugtisylum for a deranginac

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.—The Pol-trate opened the Central Pedice Court yesterday, 9 o'clock. The only persons in custody were th with drunkenness and some with ristons behav-latter were fixed, and the former were admonish Magis-

latter were fined, and the former were admonished discharged.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Bildella.—The nates of this institution were, on Tuesday, regaled in a feast provided by Mrs. Foott and some of her feats at Balmuin. Soon after 3 p.m., the girls being assemble the proceedings commenced by singing the National Access. On the arrival of the viitiers, presents of a useful cheler were given from a Cristmass free, which stood the middle of the room. Afterwards, cake, fruit, and lies were pleufiguly supplied. A very pleasing feature of the criterianment was the presentation of an address by the girls to Mrs. Foott, which as over since the established was removed from Nevenafle to Billocla, been engageding truly Christman and self-denying labours in instructingly Processing from Nevenafle to Billocla, been engaged truly Christman and self-denying labours in instructingly Processing from the first titten. The address express on behalf of the girls, their sense of the kindish Mrs. Foott has munifested in voluntarily attendition, and in giving them those good counsels likely to make them worthy nembers of society. The selfert was nicely read by one of the girls. The R. H. A. Langley, Mr. C. Cowper, W. P. M., and Mr. Luens the didressed the school, stating their high appreciation of Mrs. Foott's Christian Libours, pointing out the great advantage to be derived by the girls rich high appreciations and showing the way in which they could be st thank herdy seeking, when they was comed chighted at the interest taken in them, and the international my the provided.

interest taken in them, and the entertainment which was provided.

INTERCOLONIAL CHESS MATCH BY ELECTRIC TRICE TRICE TRICE OF THE TRICE TR

THE beauting the at and o grown places poyou year. The

displate the City of the City of the City of the Street of the City of the Cit

on this side.

A SERIES OF ACCIDENTS.—The Fiji Gazette reports that two sed accidents occurred at Emalau, Tanna. On the 7th ultime, while the bet of the ketch W. S. For was ashore trading, a long containing eight or ten pounds of powder accidentally exploided, killing three matives, and wounding nine others. The gra of the bont was completely shuttered, and the while scanna in charge had the left side of his fare so badly larnt that it is feared he will lose the sight of one eye. A fatality seemed to hung over the vessel, for on the 11th, M. Thomas Davis, the owner of the ketch, was examining a revolver when it went of, and the built struck a seamn named Forguson, a native of and the built struck a seamn named Forguson, a native of Aberdeen, in the right broast. Ferguson lingered a few hours and died, after making a steement completely exonerating Mr. Davis from all blane. Its a great source of wooder, considering the careless manner in which firearms are habitating there does not appear to have been endpalle recklossness in the present instance.

FATAL ACCIDENT—A COURST

FATAL ACCIDENT—A correspondent of the Hawarra Movemy writes—On last Friday a lad in the capley of Mr. Gerrard Jonston, of Kangaloon, was gored by a bull. The wound poved intal, and the lad expired on Sunday evening. I believe the lad was recently obtained from the training ship Vinen.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM AT YASS.—The Southern DESTRUCTIVE STOM AT YASS.—The Southern Aryons states that one of the most destructive stems of mail and rain that has been witnessed in Yass for your took place on Sunday let. Before 6 o'clock in the morning the numbling sounds of thunder could be heard, and between the milding sounds of thunder could be heard, and between the street of the source of sind. This cleared off, and between 11 art 12 there was another shower. Thirdse cleared off, and above of 11 art 12 there was another shower. Thirdse cleared off, antabout 2 o'clock loud claps of thuner begun to follow each other, and the lightning thich accompanied it was almost terrifying. The sorm of thunder and lightning shed but for a short sine, when the rein begun to full in lunge drops. The veletity of the thunder and lightning increased, and all of acuden there came ith the rain a shower of indistones and large lumps of indistones as hen's egg. Fortunavity the hall shower the not last long but short as it was, tilestroyed flowers as fruit trees, and the fort as it was, tilestroyed flowers as fruit trees, and the fort as the street was under conductive of the plains and Sampson's paddeck commenced to come own, causing a second and more descructive flood to readywer be treed.

It was it some places three feet deep, and was, great logs of wood and limbs of willow trees, and rush of every de-Sampson's paddock commoneed to come were causing a second and more destructive flood to rundy we the streets. It was in some places three feet deep, andwals, great logs of wood and limbs d willow trees, and rulsh of every description went floating down the middle Cooma-street. The fewls were saved, for just as one of hem was about being corried into the strongest currenhae of Mr. I. Barry's sons rushed into the water answerd it. We have not heard of the full extent of dark done by this storm. We however can state that some the Yass people were put to considerable inconvenience lough it. Mr. Elliott's yard was one sheet of water, and believe it was from there the wood and fowls were cast away. Mr. Ilart's (Royal Hdel) yard was also undester, the water was two feet and a half high in his kritchen di in the servant's bedroom, and out of his back yards had a large quantity of wood carried away. At the traph office the water in some of the rooms was I inches p. The houses near the bridge were surrounded by watearticularly the one on the right hand side. The backemisse of the Globe Hotel, Covicer office, post office, strallan 'Joint Stock Bank, and the store kept by Mrs. N were several feet under water. The windows of some or schools and other houses in the town were broken libe halstome. We have heard that the storn did not out to Limestone Creek, and that it was not at all averes the Gap, so it may therefore be hoped that a sterm of th destructive powers did not reach to a great distance, light we expect to heart that the crops in the locality in the it did fall have all suffered more or less.

io hear that the crops in the locality in the it did fall have all suffered more or loss.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS ICNIC took place on Tuesday last at Chowder Bay he committee engaged the steamer Goodwa for the day; is most enjoyable day it was to ever one hundred ladiend goutlemen and some twenty children. The steamer the Circular Quay a little after 10 a.m., the band of sers. Alderson and Sons playing some lively and populæy, and within one hour sil yere landed, and in parties 7 and a croquet, cricket, football, and dancing a set of gulles. A cold lumches was ready at 2 o'clock, and overly well tested; the ladice passing some high encomiums a the style and contents of many. The chairman [T. B. ar, of Frazer and Co.) gave instructions to "uncuck," and ade a few remarks in introducing the several tasset Cur belaved Queen," "The Prince of Wales and the 7st the Royal Family," and "Our manly and statesma Covernor." "The Commercial Interests of the Colons unbined with "The Commercial Interests and two less and the grounds were left at 6.

CITY NIGHT REFUGE.—An erroquirod in

CITY NIGHT REFUGE .- An erre

read "J. Pemell and Go."

CONSUMPTION AND CANGER.— Profest the Chicago Medical College, has, and Tribune, been classifying the medical in the United States Census Reports and from these he finds that consumptions to two diseases which are similarly the read of the providing their prevail and the governing their prevailence are as we these two diseases are abundant in diminish as you recede from it; see equal distances from the sca they promorth, and diminish as you go sou From the same time as for some points of the same time as far south and are see an pressible. Such a place is Next the deaths from consumption are originally and the same and the same time as far south and are seen as pressible. Such a place is Next the deaths from consumption are originally and the same and the same time as far south and are seen as pressible. Such a place is Next the deaths from consumption are originally and the same properties of the same time as far south and are constituted as the same points. the deaths from consumption are order cent., or Arkansas where they are 5 per cent. In New England, which is colder and senging are 25 per cent. Entirely in accordance wish-rule, but contrary to the popular opinion, biburis a worse place than any other State. Accorde his theory, the midland counties would be hat resort for English patients afflicted with conson or cancer, and if any faith could be placed infinits it would be interesting to know how far 1504 Andrew's view is borne out by our own contrars.—Pall Mall Gazette.

In 11 1032xr1—The public are caution at the worthloss

Made Genetica.

In 19. Hossen I—The public are caution and transdulent instations of the Wheels machine which are attention on the Wheels are stated in the meaning of the purpose of the purpose of 11 e. W. i. far and Wilson American tract and the American for the purpose of the without an individual market for the purpose of the without the hole none are year long and Co., role agents for Austral George-streat, nearly opposite Hunter-st.

MELBOURNE. WEDNESDAY.

MELISCOUNTS.

Wennessay.

This day has been observed as a general holiday.

The amusements at all place have been well attended.

V. R. C. Races.—There was a large attendance at
the races to-day. Ten stared for the Hurdle Race,
which was won by Biamar after a good race, with
Benecia Boy second, and Horizon third. Seven came
to the post for the Three Year Old Handicap, and
Blue Peter made all the running, and won a good
race; Leonidss second, and Hesperus third; time,
7,49. Two Year Old Stales: Maid of Avenel first,
My Lesh second. Kinglike third; won protty easily 2,49. Two Year Old States: Maid of Avenet first, My Leah second, Kinglike third; won protty easily in I minute 6 seconds. The Handicap brought ten to the post, and Dolphin von cleverly, Misty Morn and the Count second and third; time, 3.12. Blue Peter won the Canterbury stakes, beating King of the Ring. Topper won the Plate.

QUEENSCLIFF. WEGNESDAY, ARRIVED.—Adieu, brigatine, from Clarence River, Rangitoto, steamer, from New Zealand. Zephyr brigantine, from Newcaste. Sibyl, schooner, from

NEW YFAR'S DAY.

The holiday-scokers vesteriny were favoured with most beautiful weather. The atmephere was cool and invigorating throughout the day, wha fresh north-scatt breeze in the attenuous. The city wa active at a very early hour, and the usual crowds pured down to the Circular Quay, dressed in gay sud light cosumes, with well-filled hampers and other essentials for pients. Stemners were busily on-zaged in conveying people to the various public pleasure grounds on the shores of the hurbour, and by noon these places of popular resort were dotted over with groups of joyous persons celebrating the commencement of another year. Other and potent attactions drew a large portion of the city and country residents to the southern part of Sydney. The Highland Gathering at the Albert Ground, and Tattersall's Races at Randwick, must here absorbed the attention of some 15,000 people. Orandbusse in large numbers traversed the reads leading to Bondi, Coopee, and Hotany. The city itself, though in the middle of the day it was executingly quiet, was to the yes somewhat lively from the display of bunting, particularly about the vicinity of the Circuiar Quay. We have not learned of any accidents of a serious nature, and by undown nearly all had returned from their various excursions.

TATTERSALL'S ANNUAL RACE MEETING, Junoz, Mr. Richard Drive, M.J.A.; Clerk of the Course and Starter, Mr. W. G. Inefrey; Handleapper, Mr. J. Govern

deniphy of luntities, partendation among an availability of a serious nature, and by undoors marryfull had related to the original of a serious nature, and by undoors marryfull had related from their various excursion.

TATPERSLIP and the control of the control having a gentleman presiding over the destinies of the country who attacked the importance his Excellency did to the encouragement of out-door sports in the colony, and who took such a very active part in a gathering. His the present. (Applause.) He prop destine the property of the excellent day's sports provided by Tattersall's flush they as they did—(hear, hear)—and it was a cheerful and hopeful leading of the excellent day's sports provided by Tattersall's Club. It said much, he thought, for the substantial prosperity of the excellent day's sports provided by Tattersall's Club. It said much, he thought, for the substantial prosperity of the country that they employed these holidays in healthy out-door anuscements, seeking to cultivate those English pastimes which formed some of the best features of the sturdy. "John Bull' character (Applause.) He considered neing a fine old British institution, which when carried on mainly with a view to sport, was calculated to do a great deal of good. (Hear, hear, litended to improve the breed of race horses, and provided semisements to a number of people out of doors, who were generally hard at work. It afforded an opportunity for a pleasing secial grathering such as they saw to-day, and tended to good fellowship, and to subvite those asperities which were sometimes inseparable from colonial life. Feeling thus as he did ubout recing, they might dopend upon it he should always be gaid to do all in his power while in New South Wales to promote and encourage legitimate sport. (Cheers.) If the could find a broeder of horses dispituded t

Ireland)
T. Lemond's gr m Bronzewing, 5 years, 11 at 2 lbs (Captain Airey)
W. Davis's b g Shamrock, 4 years, 10 at 7 lbs (Mr. E.

A. Bysie's b Marsac, seed, 11 at 10 bs (Mr. Biseign)

E. Jerry's br & William Tell, 5 years, 11 at 1 bs (Mr.

Terry's br & William Tell, 5 years, 11 at 1 bs (Mr.

Terry's br & William Tell, 5 years, 11 at 1 bs (Mr.

G. F. Want's & Killer Gray, 6 years, 11 at 1 bs (Mr.

G. F. Want's & Killer Gray, 10 to 1 v. any other.

A beautiful start was effected, Bronzewing, Magnet, and

Killride getting a trifling advantage, but when they had

eetited into their places Gaffer Gray, 4 to 1 v. any other.

A beautiful start was effected, Bronzewing, Magnet, and

Killride getting a trifling advantage, but when they had

eetited into their places Gaffer Gray was brought to the

front, and ield over the first hundle. Bronzewing, Killride,

Magnet, and William Tell following in order, and jumping

well. Gaffer increased in his lead in counting up the straight.

and got over the second whome next, struck bisavity,

that was relificated in the lead of the dozen lengths, but he

came down at the back of the course, and Bronzewing was

felt in command, with William Tell and Shammeck in close

attendance. William Tell refused at the fourth force, and

Shammeck was the first over, Bronzewing and Whalebone

next. "Gaffer" was remounted, but came no to his knees

at the next fence, and Mr. Glenister kissed mother earth

for the accord time, and, his burne getting away, the

stinght and over the hurdle opposite the stand, with

Whalebon and Bronzewing secondor than.

The others

for the accord time, and, his burne getting was the

structure of the start of the start of the course together. Chamreck following within a length of

the distress, and Whalebone, passing the mare, took up the

course together. Chamreck following within a length of

them. When poing up the hill, Shamreck had into the

starting was and whalebone, passing the mare, took up the

course together. Chamreck following within a length of

them. The point of the start of the sevent

of a roll. Time, 6 invitue 37 second.

William Tell, Magnet, and Tempty for the following

with Louise as whipper-in. Tomony Dodd tired at the halfmilepost, and The Prophat, with The Abbot on torns,
commenced to chase the, three-year-old. As they
swept round the Champion corner, The Favourite
need up to the leader, and cutting her down in a few
strides, secured the command when fairly between the rails.
The Abbot now made his effort, and looked wonderfully
dangerous at the distance, but the gallant son of New
Warrior answered like a raceborse when called upon, and
came home a winner by three lengths with a trifle in hand,
and the Abbot caught Bridesmid a hundred yards from home,
and the pair made a great fight for the second money, the
colt just secring it by three-quarters of a length. Tomany
Dodd was fourth, Stanhope lifth, and the other two were
besten off, the Spy being the absolute last. Time, 3
minutes 40 2-10th seconds.

Fifth Race.—The Prince of Wales Stakes of 30 sovereigns added to a sweepstakes of 3 sovereigns each for
starters; for all homes; weight for age. The winner to be
sold by auction immediately after the race for £50; if
entered to be sold for £40, allowed 7 ibs.; if for £30, 14
Iss.; any surplus to go to the funds of the club. Entrance, I sovereign. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. J. Dunn's eh & Ragimer, aged, 9 st 12 ibs. To be sold
for £30 (Buan)
J. Ross's ch g Heeter, 6 years, 9 st 2 ibs. To be sold
for £50 (Buan)
J. Ross's ch g Heeter, 6 years, 9 st 2 ibs. To be sold
for £50 (Buan)
Sixth Race.—Pony Race—private match for 50 sovereigns aside. Once round.

Mr. J. Bossus bg Frelle, aged, 8 st (Stanley)

Mscannara's bg The disay, aged, 7 st (Brysatt)
witted.
Frolic led for a mile when The Slave beloled into the
bush, leaving his opponent to canter home alone.
Soventh Race.—Pony Race—private match for 50 soverreigns aside. Once round.

Mr. J. Rossus bg Frelle, aged, 8 st (Stanley)

Mscannara's bg The disay, aged, 7 st (Brysatt)
witted.
Frolic led for a mile when The Slave beloted into the
bush, leaving his opponent to canter home alone.
Soventh Race.—Pony harder thereafter

to other penatties. Entraizee, 2 sovereigns. Duce round a distance.

Mr. W. Hilbar's be Stanhops, by Vattendon—Venity, 3 years, 6 st 18 lbs (including 3 be penatty) (W. Sherringham).

G. Blake's ch o The Prophet, by New Warringham).

G. Blake's ch o The Prophet, by New Warringham).

J. Buyton's ch g Ketee, spect, 6 at 8 lbs (Kean).

G. Young as br m Bons, 5 years, 7 st 10 lbs.

H. Dodd's be MyCallum Mohr, 3 years, 7 st 2 lbs.

J. Blake's b f Colm, 3 years, 6 st

G. Hill's gr f Bridesmaid, 3 years, 6 st

T. Bleberds's br I Enigun, 3 years, 6 st

Return of the 4 st 10 st

T. Richerda's by I Enging, 3 year, 6 st.

1. Richerda's by I Enging, 3 year, 6 st.

Retting: 5 to 4 v. Bridesandid; 3 to 1 v. The Prophet;

4 to 1 v. Stambupe; 6 to 10 to 1 v. any other.

Again did Mr. Henfrey succeed in sending his horses away upon excellent terms, Châjuas getting off with a shade the best of it, and he piloted them to the back of the course, with Cahn, Kelso, and Bridesandi in order. When fairly at the opposite side of the course Bridesandi was in trouble, and Châjuas was elear of the ruck, which was headed by Sambope, after whom seme Kelso and The Prophet. Sundiepe was up to the redding at the beginning of the bend, and disposing of him without difficulty turned into the straight with the race in hand. The Prophet made a great effort all the way up the straight, and succeeded in pessing Kelso, but the great weight told on him, and Stambupo was comfortably by four lengths. Kelso was third, six lengthy

away from the the "Cup" winner. The Callum Mohr was fourth, and the favourite, who pulled up lame, finished the last joint of a long tail. Time, 2.31.

rway from the the Cup white, the calmin show the last joint of a long tail. Time, 2.31.

THE HIGHLAND GATHERING ON THE ALBERT GROUND.

To the Scotch, as well as the French, the first day of the year; "and it is the enly heliday well recognised by the former, although some Scotchmen have, without, we believe, any precedent in their mother country of late, in this city, kept up St. Androw's Day, apparently for the sole reason that radition has conferred that Saint upon Scotland, as its patron. Our "colouised" Scotchmen, desirous scenningly of relatining saming the peoples of the sistor countries some sort of individuality have, for the last two years, commenced each period of twelve months, with a gathering of a national character—national so far as they can make it. Although Australian-Calcdonium provide some excellent athletes—good throwers of the hammer, tossers of the caber, and dancers of Highland dancers; still the number of Scotch people in this colony is comparatively so small, that one who may have seen the great Highland gatherings at Bratmar, or at Casilo Grant, in Strathapey, would be apt be be somewhat disappointed. It would be another to look for; nor could it be expected that among so few there would be my chance of successfully rivalling the Millardies of Glanict, or of Denald Dinnie of Aboyne, or like horces of a hundred athletic contests. Nor was the programme along there is strictly national a character as at the great meetings to which reference has been made, but this can safely be affirmed, that the athletic feats yesterday of the Sons of "Calcdonia stern and wild," were highly successful, and that some of them would not disgrace the principal gatherings of the same description, in the "land of the mountain and the fleed."

Sentchmen are supposed to be clannish, or gregarious, and that this was really the case the Saxon visitor would have been "led to imagine from hearing from hundreds around him the tomes of their native "Dorie," and from listening to greetings in a disloct which they but i

of the season were made in that tongue from which the appologious of James Mucpherson aver the translations of "Ossian's Poems" were made—but this is a point which time seems to render more and more involved.

It cannot be doubted but Scottish visitors were gratified at seeing so many of their countrymen dressed in the "Garle of old Gaul;" and to hear a pibroch or a march sounded on the pipes by a stalwart "Kittie," and it is likely that feelings of the same kind if not to the same extent, were chard, out of good fellowskip, by the "Southrons" increast.

The arrangements of the committee were attended with a success which gave umple proof that much time had been expended over them, and the manner in which the different extents came off will contrast very favourably with the management of previous meetings of a like character.

The worther of yesterday was all that could be desired. The sun was not so insulferably botas it had been on several previous New Year Days; and although the day was still warm canagh, a pleasant breeze blew across the ground during the greater portion of it.

So early even as 10 o'clock in the foremoon, a number of grassed philoroms in the form of seats, at the north-eastern extremity of the ground, covorid with a large awning, which alforded accommodation for several hundred persons, were crowded. By 1 o'clock there were several thousand persons on the ground; and the public continued because the form of the several hundred persons, were crowded. By 1 o'clock there were several thousand persons on the ground; and the public continued because the south of the several hundred persons, were crowded. By 1 o'clock there were several thousand persons on the ground; and the public continued because the several hundred persons, were ready. Sood persons present.

There were a number of booths from which might be obtained refreshments; besides instruments called spirometers, for testing the strength of the arrive and the hundred spin the public continued to excursions down the larbour, and the ma

No. 3 started at 10.45 coclock—Flat. Race (andicap), anile.

SECOND DIVISION.

W. Fiddick, 28 yards
S. Woolke, 40 yards
P. Gogdan, 25 yards
P. Gogdan, 25 yards
J. Gordon, 28 yards
W. Smith, 28 yards
W. Smith, 28 yards
W. Smith, 28 yards
W. Smith, 28 yards
Fiddick forged ahead about fifty yards from the jinning post, and kept his lead to the close, S. Woolfer having kept the leading place for over 100 yards. The race as very well contested.

No. 4 started at 11 o'clock—Walking Match, or all Volunteers in marching order (handicap)—J-mil 1st prize, 22; 2nd, 21; 3rd, 15s. Five to compete or n third prize. Boots to be inspected.

T. O'Connor, No. 4, Syd. B. V. R., 50 yards.
T. W. Harricks, bugle-majer Syd. B. V. R., sentch.
W. Bennett, No. 3, Syd. B. V. R., 25 yards.
This match caused a good deal of interest. Four captule but Bennett gave up before he had gone half-anilo. O'Connor, who had the lead at the beginning, wa not caught. Shephord made a good scoonl, while Harricksus not caught.

but Bennett gave up before he had gone half-anile.
O'Comor, who had the lead at the beginning, wa not caught. Shephord made a good second, while Harrickwas nowhere.

No. 5 started at 11 o'clock—Pole Vaulting. Ist Ezo, 51 los.; 2nd, 15s. Four to compete or no secand Ezo. Post entrance, 1s.

W. Ferguson
T. Ferguson
T. Ferguson
R. Toby
A. Munre
Y. Macme.

This was a smart contest. Toby cleared 0 feet 6 incest to start with; and all cleared 7 feet and 7 feet 6 inches 6-cept Munro. 8 feet was very neatly done by the two Fegusons, and by Macros after two good but unsuccessal attempts. The two Fergusons cleared 8 feet 3 inches, at then 3 inches more; the first place being-taken by W. Ferguson, and the second by his brother.

No. 16 started at 1.1.30 o'clock—Hop, Step, and Jump 1st prize, 21 los.; 2nd, 15s. Four to compete or no secon prize. Post entrance, 1s.

W. Ferguson
M. Vardey
H. Nicholson.

This was won by W. Ferguson, who covered 40 feet while Vardey cleared 37 feet 10 inches.

No. 7 started at 11.45 o'clock—Putting the Ball (16 lbs.) by mire 41 lbs. 2 lbs.

while Vaidey cleared 37 feet 10 inches.

No. 7 started at 11.45 o clock—Putting the Ball (16 lbs.) lbt prize, £1 lbs.; 2nd, l5s. Four to compete or no second prize. Post entrance, ls.

W. Ferguson, white shirt, red trimmings
J. O'Grady, blue
R. Tolby, white shirt, red trimmings
A. Munro
W. Curry.

This match was won by Coulter, who throw the ball 42 feet; Phillips coming next, with 41 feet 2 inches.

No. 8 started at 12.15 o clock—Running High Leap.
lst prize, £1; 2nd, los. Post entrance, ls.

A. Larcombo
T. Ferguson
W. Ferguson
Y. Miscane

Y. Macroe
Long.
Larcombe won this match by clearing 5 feet 5 inches, T.
Ferguren being two inches less.
Ro. 9 started at 12.45 o'clock—Flat Race (handicap).
Quanter of a mile. 'Final heat.
This was won by Thomson, O'Compor being second, and Fiddick third, Purcley making an excellent fourth.
Ro. 10 started at 2 o'clock—Flat Race. 'Highland Brigade. 150 yards (handicap). 1st [prire, £2 2s.; 2nd, 15a.; 3d, 10s. 6d.
J. Morries
G. Edwards
This race was well contested.
No. 11 started at 2.16 o'clock.—Flat Race (handicap); half a mile. 1st prire, £3; 2nd, £1 fos. Five to compete or no second prire

aff a mile. Let prize, £3; 2nd, £1
no second prize
T. O'Connor, 8 yards;
J. Guddon, 25 yards
R. Coulter, 8 yards
C. Enker, 8 yards
G. Smith, 11 yards
J. M'Glenghan, 14 yards
W. Fridick, 30 yards
C. Whitcheed, 35 yards

P. Purcell, 30 yards
W. Smilh, 40 yards
J. B. Forbes, 40 yards
J. B. Forbes, 40 yards
G. E. Walson, 50 yards
J. Gibson, 65 yards
Several of those who had been entered for this race declined to run unless the prizes were increased. It was wentered by the stated at 2.30 o'clock—Tossing the Caher. Is:
prize, 21 10a; 2nd, 15s. Post entrance, is.
T. Ferguson
J. Eller
— Munro.
The caher was first tossed by T. Ferguson; Munro and Phillips following, who also succosed in tossing it; but the others failed. Ferguson cleared 21 feet 5 inches, and Phillips 19 feet 6 inches. The "Caher" formed a portion of a steutish tree 15 feet in length.
No. 13 started at 2.45 o'clock—Throwing the Light Hammer. 1st prize, 21 5s.; 2nd, 15s. Post entrance is.
T. Ferguson
W. Ferguson
J. O'Grady
Munro
Phillips.

T. Major
R. Culbert
The dancing was excellent. It formed one of the grand features of the performances of the day.
No. 18 started at 4 o'clock.—Walking Match.—(All concers.) One-and-a-half mile. 1st prize, £3; 2nd, £1 lbs.

conters.) One-and-a-half mile. 1st prize, £3; 2nd, £1
1bs.

J. Finn, scratch
W. Henebey
G. Franklin, 35 yards
Henebey bushed Finn very hardly for first place.
No. 19 started at 4.15 o'clock.—Highland Dancing (for young person).—Dancing Reels, Highland Fling, and Ghillie Callum in costume, will receive prizes for each. Past entrance first.

In this contest first and second prizes were awarded to two little boye, named W. C. West and G. Stephon; while a special prize was awarded to an admirable manner, a Highland Fing.

Lizzie Arneld, who gave, in an administration of ping.

No. 20 started at 4.45 o'clock—Highland Piping.—
Marches, stratdspeys, recis. Prizes, £2 each. The competitors at the time of entry to name three tunes appropriate to each of the above, from which the committee will make

petitors at the time of entry to mame three tunes appropriate to each of the above, from which the committee will make selections.

The prize for marches was awarded to A. Campbell, and that for recks and strathspeys to Mr. J. E. Campbell, No. 21 started at 5.15 o'clock.—Salin's Hornpipe.

Is prize, £1; 2nd, 10s. Peat entrance free.

The first prize was awarded to J. Mayor, and the second to A. Runsay. Special prizes for the same were awarded to W. Shaftan and J. Lashy.

No. 22 started at 6.50 o'clock.—The judging of the following:—Best dressed Highlander. Ist prize, £3 3s; 2nd, £1 is. Best dressed Highlander. Ist prize, £3 3s; 2nd, £1 is. Best dressed Highlander. 4 prizes, £2, £1, 10s, and 5s. A special prize will be given to the best dressed Highland by.

The prizes for the best dressed Highlanders were awarded to J. W. Pender, and J. B. Kennedy; for the best dressed Highland by.

W. C. Liston, 3; and J. T. S. West, 4; and for the best dressed Highland by.

No. 23 started at 6 o'clock.—Sack Hurdle Race, 150 yards. Its prize, £2; 2nd, £1; 3rd, 10s 6d. Soven to compete or no second and third prizes.

Protestant Alliance Priendly Societies.—A.

D. Hourigan.

PROTESTANT ALLIANCE FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—A monster picnic, under the auspices of these societies, took place at Chewder_Bay. In the morning, the members formed a 'precession in Pitt-street South, and 'marched to the Circular Quay, headed by the Artilley_band, playing various selections of music. Several steamers pilod during the day from the Quay, the first leaving at 90 clock; and it is estimated that from three to five thousand persons availed themselves of the opportunity to visit Chewder and take part in the day's proceedings. The place was alive with the moving throng, who appeared to enjoy themselvas throughly. The Japanese entertained visitors with wonderful feats of agility, the performances securing warm plaudits. Besides, sports of all kinds—cricket, football, quoits, foot-meing—were kept up with vigour by many of the excursionists. Some with less cleatic limbs, or other tastes, might be seen enconced in the shade of rocks and trees around the bay, in the quiet enjoyment which the pleasant seenery and refreshing incess afforded. There was evidently an abundance of creature comforts, stored up by the thoughtful in bulky hampers, or provided for all comers by the pre-arrangement of the committee. As the afternoon began to draw on, the excursionists thinned off by each trip of the steamers, and all were griefly landed in the city shortly after simdown. A child fell from off one of the steamers, but was rescued by a person who jumped overboard.

CLONTARP.—The proprieters of the pleasure grounds of Clontarf rendered it more attractive by engaging the Royal Magnet Variety Troupe to perform there. The large steemers put on to ply were moderately patronised with excursionists, and several hundreds visited the grounds during the day. The out-door performances of "Lottie," and of the cymnasts Frank and Victor, showed an agility, struggth of muscle, and quickness codes, and Miss Fanny San two or three ballads. Messra Bunkley and Holly, the finoue of the skell to admiring multi-

strength of muscle, and quickness of eye, marvellous to any one accustomed only to the ordinary use of his limbs. Fred. Cliffon sung several comic songs, and Miss Fanny. Fred. Cliffon sung several comic songs, and Miss Fanny. San two or three bellads. Messrs. Bunkley and Holly, the famous shoedancers, displayed their skill to admiring multitudes. There were also other acrobatic and trupeze performances; and besides a mumber of pedestrian centests for all comers. In the pavilion dancing was carried, on with unflegging steps throughout the day, a good band of music leading the dancers. Sports of all kinds were well sustained by the more active portion of the excursionists. The splendid weather enabled all to enjoy themselves thoroughly. The stemens lunded the excursionists in the city by 7 o'clock.
ATHOL GAIDENS.—Soveral steamers ran from the Circular Quay to Athol, and conveyed a very large number of excursionists, who spent the day there very pleasantly. The chief feature of the day's proceedings there were the performance of Verletti and company on the trupeze and otherwise. Sports were also engaged in by the excursionists, and there was ahnoting in the pavilion, a band of music randering efficient service for the occasion. The amassments were kept up throughout the day, and the excursionists returned to the city by dusk.

MANLY BEACH AND WATSON'S BAY.—These old-established watering places were visited yesterday by large crowds of holiday-makers. At Ivanhoe Park, a large enclosure within an easy distance of the pier at Manly, a variety of sports look place, and duncing was carried on in the pavilion erected on the ground. Some of the visitors to Watson's Bay proceeded there by land, and all appeared to ency themselves throughly when the man land persons helped the messelves the order than the pavilion erected on the product of the pier at Manly, a variety of sports look place, and duncing and leaving the leaves.

watson's Hay proceeded there by land, and all appeared to enjoy themselves thoroughly with rambling along the rocky heights and watching the vessels entering and leaving the Heads.

COOGEE AND BONDE BAYS, &C.—Many hundreds of persons betook themselves to one or other of the heautiful anys and pleasant retreats to be found on the sea coast court of Pott Jackson, to epicy the sesside breezes and the south of Pott Jackson, to epicy the sesside breezes and the south of Pott Jackson, to epicy the sesside breezes and the south of Pott Jackson, to epicy the sesside breezes and the south of Pott Jackson, to epicy the sesside breezes and the south of Pott Jackson, to epicy the sesside breezes and the south of Pott Jackson, to epicy the session of the process of the city. Now that the ounditus and formed a stirking and precable continue to the dusty and heated atmisphere of the city. Now that the ounditus and formed as thirding and precable continue to the dusty and heated and their places, in made casy of access; and those who do not care to premite the crushing on the wharfs, the waiting for foundits, and the discomforts of a trip across the harbour? A crowded bake, or an exertison along the rail-lay in a crowded sheep pen, find at such localities have in a crowded sheep pen, find at such localities have founded the pen, for the same of gratifying their desire for pleasare. It is also found mose convenient by many people was children to such places as are but a consparantively full distance from the city. It was, therefore, not a matter wonder that hundreds of family picnic porties went to any themselves at Coogee, at Bondi, and at other retreats when the discount fine of the processor of the North Head Road was also freely proposed of the condition, and thousands enjoyed a pleasant rido express many desired, as it always is, for it forms one of the North Head Road was also freely profited, as it always is, for it forms one of the horth of the profit of the potter of the first out of Sythey; in fact the magnificent sea f sufficiently tempting to induce execusionists

ACCESSEDATE IN THE DOMAINC—In consequence of one algorithment in the part of the search of the searc

mext destination of the trouge is New Zealand.

MRS. BLADEN NEILL'S MEMO. ON SILK.

I WENT to Europe in December 1871, with letters from Lord Canterbury to all our Consuls in the South, and visited Naples, Rome, Plorence, Milan, Come, Luigaur, Novi, Genoa, Nice, Marseilles, and the Midi, making my way to Lyone; overywhere was the same sed story—disease in all the fumous ruces, both in Haly and Plorence; in Immuny places they are entirely lost, and thousands of trees are being thewar away. The Japanese ruces, hough producing a good silk, are so small and require so make inore labour (with much less profit), that they are very unpopular, and many will not continue their education in consequence. I then turned my attention to Spain, the Levant, and all the various silk-producing countries, but could hear of nothing that could, induce me sto continue my journey. The ruces wore all diseased, and a pennent outery for grain (eggs). I then made appeared outers for grain (eggs). I then made in pennent outers for grain (eggs). I then made in the countries of the state of the st

Sound.

The reproduction this year of M. Roland's grain was 14,000 to 15,000, oz., all sold at 30 frs. an oz., making a sum of £18,000.

"Angle-American Bank,
"No. 3, Visu del Giardine,
"No. 3, Visu del Giardine,
"No. 3, Visu del Giardine,
"Milan, 20th October, 1872.

"Dear Madam,—It is with much pleasure that we learn
from you of your success with our friend M. Roland at
Aube, and that you are cearrying with you to Australia sufticient silkworm seed for a fair experiment in that
country. Hereafter, we have ne doubt to produce ergs,
cocoous, and silk in such quantities as to make an export
rade well worth wille. As you know, we are now regular
importers of cards from Yokohama, mostly of the Soustrada censes anything near your corn, we feel certain that
you will soon come into the Lombard markets, and drive
the Japan trade, which presents inconveniences, out of the
country.
"Nothing will give us greater also were the project.

the dapan trace, or country.

"Nothing will give us greater pleasure than giving you all the encouragement in our power; and we ropest what

Rather an interesting person died lately in France. It was Madame Ulriche de Beauge, who was lady of honour to Marie Antoinette before the Revolution. She was in attendance on the Queen at the time of the dreadful Tenth of August, 1792, when the Tuileries was stormed and the royal family made prisoners. She was arreited with them, but had the good fortune to escape the guillotine. We presume she resumed her attendance on her royal mistress, as it is recorded that she accompanied her to the acaffold in October, 1793; after which she went into retirement, from which she never emerged during the leng remainder of her life. She was in her hundred and second year; so that she must have been eighteen at the beginning of the Revolution, ...d twenty-two at the execution of Marie Antoinette. It almost makes one giddy to think of the whirl of evenus which this venerable dame had seen pass before her, through the loopholes of her retreat. Beginning life in the dead calm which preceded the Revolutions the Engine; the Convention, the Regg of Terror, the Directory, the Bith Brumaire, the Convulship, the Revolution of the Baatile, the flight to Varenfitz, the Convention, the Rendeed Days, Irusis XVIII., Charles X., the Three Days of July. Limis Thilippe, the Revolution of 1885, the Republic, the Conv d'Etat and the bastard Second Empire, the German Conquest, the Common, the Process of Empire, the German Conquest, the Common, the Process of Empire, the German Conquest, the Common, the Process of Empire, the German Conquest, the Common, the Process of Empire, the German Conquest, the Common, the Process of Empire, the German Conquest, the Common of the States of the American and Mr. Thiers' Republic! Few lives have covered and witnessed such various history and so assuming as her's.

The Firston Ams.—The French army under the new scheme will be braided, seen the solution of chasseurs. The three battalions of disciplinations of chasseurs. The chree battalions of light in the componies of the process of the process of the process

The Wreek Register for 1871 states that the number of wreeks, ensualties, and collisions from all causes on and near the coasts of the United Kingdom and in the surrounding seas reported last year is, 1876, being 73 more than the number reported in 1870, and, with the exception of 1870, less than the number reported in 1870, and, with the exception of 1870, less than the number reported in any year since 1864.

NATTICAL—It is not generally known, that the famous anchorage off the Deal Coast derive its name from the downy way it lures many an ill fitted snip to the Goodwins. And yet nothing, can ware out camen, for it is known to all that the Dawny are precious deep and full of crut, — Frm.

This is the time of the year when the possibilitie of the invasion of England being accomplished with success are commonly canvassed. I might also be added to the notes in the calen

dar—"August—th: l'arliament separates for grouse-rhéoting, and invasion panies are due." The fact probably arises from the dearth of of conversation, and from the space just now at the disposal of our daily contempo raries. When the session has come to an end it leaves an awful blank behind; and the sub editor who is left in charge, vice his chief, who has gone to Switzerland or to Scotland is at its' ends to know how to keep the circulation from falling more than twenty-five per

The meeting of the Emperors at Berlin is the only topic of political importance to Europe. Is it peace, or is it war? To this question the German papers answer, peace. In the mean-time—as Prussia has, since the French war, done all in her power to strengthen her marine force and fortify her ports—it is not unnatural that we should ask the Government how we stand ourselves in case of a general scrimmage in spite of the assurance of an inspired German paper that "the Berlin interview is a pacific deonstration, calculated to bring back to its normal state of equilibrium the position of Europe, which was somewhat shaken by the events of 1870-1. Europe could not obtain a stronger guarantee of peace than an agreemen the three greatest Powers of the Continent, in which Italy, who requires peace above

all things, will also join."

It has been said that the military strength of a country consists of three distinct things Men, and the organization requisite to obtain

and train them. Stores, and the administration requisite to

preserve and distribute them.

Administration, or the power to keep the men supplied with food and clothes. Now, what is the force of the British army available in men? We are told it consists of 63 battalions of 560 men each, or some 34,160 infantry, and about 20,000 artillery, and engineers. It is admitted that 20,000 men have been reduced; but to com-pensate for this a first reserve of 1900 men, and a second reserve of 21.870, have been formed, and credit is taken for the difference between the 23,770 and the 20,000! Behind these, in second line, we are told there are the militia and yeomanry, about 96,700; and the volunteers, 170,581 men.

A writer on this subject, in 1870, asked—
"Whe is there who dares to say that the
military institutions of this country might not
be put on such a footing as to afford us an writer on this subject, in 1870, askedarmy which would produce respect from our neighbours, security at home? Such institu-tions would bring class in contact with class, go far to humanize the rough, reform the dissi-pated, and knit together the various elements that constitute society with bands of iron."

We naturally look for information on the

subject of our condition, were we called upon to defend ourselves—distant as such a contingency probably is-to other than lay writers. Amon men, Colonel Drummond Jervois perhaps as good an authority as we can consult and his remarks at the Royal Institution on the subject are summarised in this paper:-

During the year 1869, the total tennage

British and foreign vessels entered and cleared at ports of the United Kingdom was no less than 34,910,281, of the total value of £532,475,266. Of this enormous trade, a large proportion is of the last importance, not only to prosperity, but to the very life of tury. Grain and flour to the value thirty-seven millions sterling were imported in 1869. Whatever may happen, it is absolutely necessary that this trade should not be altogether stopped. Some millions' worth of foreign corn we must have, or we shall starve. There is a trade of about 98 millions with Europe; of 723 millions with the countries bordering the Mediterranean; of 83 millions with India and the East, of which a portion also passes through the Mediterranean; of 11 millions with Africa and the Mauritius; and of 25 millions with Australasia. Turnin to the westward, we have a trade of 511 millions with the West Indies, Central and South America, and of no less than 80 millions the United States and our colonies North America.

We must have swift and powerfully-armed vessels adapted to cope with the cruisers which would be launched against our trading ships, and armour-plated men-of-war to meet external attacks which might be made against foreign

In connection with the necessity for the maintenance of naval squadrons abroad, it is of paramount importance to defend effecns st must be coaled and repaired.

Malta and Gibraltar for the Mediterranes Halifax and Bermuda for the Atlantic .- Por Royal, Jamaica, from its position with reference to the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico Bombay and Aden,—Simons Bay, at the Cape of Good Hope,—Port Louis, Mauritius,—a harbour in Ceylon,—Singapore,—Hongkong,—and some other ports, are, in military language, the strategical bases for our foreign squadrons.

The defences of several of our import ant colonial stations are being provided for by the respective colonies themselves. But they cannot vet take part in their external protec tion, and this we acknowledge that it is our

One most important function the navy has to perform is to keep open the ports of th Kingdom for the ingress and egress of our mer-chant ships. Unless the shipping of the Thames, the Mersey, the Clyde, and numerous other ports be free to some and go, it will be of little avail to protect our foreign possessions. The measures adopted should of course be suited to the circumstances of each locality. As regards fixed defences on shore, an idea is pre ent that earthwork batteries could easily be extemporized for the protection of our commer-cial ports; but to any one who is aware of the nature of the appliances of a modern battery, intended for defence against attack by the powerful guns and ships of the presen day, such proposals are known to be utterly delusive. Sometimes the defence of a portion be wholly provided for by shore batteries supplemented by torpedoes; sometimes it is been to provide for it partly by shore batteries. and partly by turret-vessels and gunboats, aided by torpedoes; and in other cases it may be desirable to empley floating batteries only in

As regards garrisons for the works defend ing our commercial harbours, besides the militia, we have large bodies of volunteer artillery at most of our seaports. These, if trained to the service of heavy rifled guas, by a few experienced Royal Artillerymen, who should be stationed at each place, and who should have charge of the works and arma ments, would be thoroughly efficient for the

Swan Yards, at 2, Fruit.

service of the guns in the batteries. such batteries these artillerymen are like infantry without rifles and are useless. On the and, if the batteries were provided, they would form a very important element in our arrangements for defence.

Whilst these would man the land batteries

the gunboats might be manned by local scamen r naval officers. A few military engineers would be required for the working of torpe does, the stores for which do not deteriorate b keeping, and should always be ready on the spot. The defence of the commercial ports would thus be complete.

Our maritime frontier must be placed—it is o a great extent already placed-in a condition for defence. We have what I may call nava entrenched camps on the southern coast of the kingdom at Portsmouth and Plymouth, at Port-land, at Pembroke, at Chatham, Dover, and Cork. A large fortified harbour on the eastern coast is still wanted. In the late discussions in Parliament, the proposal for a harbour at Filey Bay was discussed as if it were solely required as a refuge for the mercantile ma-rine; but such a harbour, if fortified, would be the Portland of the eastern coast. these naval entrenched camps our squadrons for the coast defence would issue for the protection of the adjacent shores; upon them our fleet might retire in security if assailed by superior force. The fortifications of such places protect the basins, the docks, the factories, the stores, the coaling and victualling establish-ments, the magazines, the anchorages for our navy, and when properly garrisoned they render them perfectly secure against attack. Some other harbours, such as Harwich and

Newhaven, would also form valuable points d'appui for gunboats and light-draught vessels, acting for the defence of the coast; and for this as well as for another reason—viz., that they would be good bases of operation for an enemy they are being fortified; indeed, a strong fort, which will completely protect the harbour at Newhaven, is just completed.

The Humber, which in addition to its value as a commercial port, is a harbour of strategical mportance, should also be strongly defended; and the several anchorages within certain limits, m which an enemy's fleet might lie, with a view to ulterior operations, should, where practicable, be denied to him, by some powerful guns placed n small secure forts

There are several minor harbours, viz. :-Poole, Chichester, Littlehampton, Shoreham, Folkestone, Ryc, Ramsgate, the Blackwater, Sc., which, though only tidal, would form very convenient places for an enemy to land his artillery, horses, and stores. These ought to be defended by a small strong work at each, to prevent their seizure by an enemy, and thus the operations of an invading force would be restricted to the open beach, and rendered liable to interruption from bad weather.

As regards the regular army, it is generally considered that we should maintain a compara tively small force, complete in all its branches; and that after having received a thorough training in this army, men should be passed to a reserve, by means of which, on occasions requiring, the available regular force may be largely increased. Some propose that the militia shall be reorganized, and more or less connected with the regiments of the regular army. With regard to the volunteers, every possible encouragement and assistance should be afforded to bring these forces up to such a standard of efficiency as will enable them to fulfil properly the rôle assigned to them in national defence

Let us consider the plan of operations which an invader would be likely to adopt. There can be no doubt but that his great object would be to march upon London, and with this view his main descent would be upon our eastern or southern shores. If Portsmouth and Plymouth were not fortified to landward, he might detach a corps to burn the ships and naval establishments at one of these places. The fortification of these places, however, garrisoned by auxiliary forces, with a nucleus of well-trained troops, would render these great arsenals secure. The enemy might make a feint, perhaps an attack, by a corps directed upon In any case, we must leave a large body of troops there. Perhaps, instead of a descent upon Ireland, he might send a corps to the Yorkshire or Lincolnshire coast, in addition to the main attack upon the eastern or southern coast. He would thus at least distract the attention of our defensive forces, and pos-sibly this subsidiary attack might turn out to be one of great importance.

You will observe that if he succeeded in making good a landing with a corps at or some-where near the Humber, he would be in a position to march upon the great seats of manufacture, and a successful advance against Manchester, Liverpool, Sheffield, and other places in the same quarter would probably result in enormous requisitions being levied upon these seats of wealth and manufacturing

In view of an operation of this description, the defence of the Humber, to which I have before adverted, and the establishment of a Central Arsenal, which should probably be somewhere near Sheffield (in preference to Cannock Chase, where it has hitherto been proposed to place it), are both matters of very great importance.

At the same time that an attack or a feint was made on the north-eastern counties, the landing of the main invading force might be effected on the eastern or on the southern coast, with a view of marching upon London.

Until it be clearly seen whether the atattack, we must keep a force there to meet it When the line of the attack from the southward was fully developed, we should concentrate upon it, and dispute the possession of the soil, as far as practicable; of course bringing down the force from the north, if not required there. The whole of the active army, except the force in Ireland, and such portions is must be detached for the nucleus of each of the garrisons of our naval arsenals and other fortresses, should be brought together to oppose

the advance on London. All railway arrangements for the ready transport of troops would be made by the mili-tary staff, in concert with the managers of the everal lines. The telegraph lines are now in the hands of the Government, and would therefore be worked by the same employees as at

Temporary works on the probable or expected fields of battle, would be thrown up between London and the coast; these would be executed by bodies of workmen, organized under the Civil Engineer Staff Corps, and under the direction of military engineers, by whom the plans would have been previously prepared. The number of men and tools, as well as the time required for forming each work, would have been previously calculated.

Roads would be broken up, obstacles acros them created, railways destroyed, and we should probably fight a pitched battle either on the ranges of chalk hills in Kent or Surrey, near instead of to Sedan—or, if Mz had held out

Newtown - Augustian

Chelmsford, or in some chosen positions else Fight, no doubt, we should with fury, but we

night be beaten! If so, the enemy marches straight into London. Our army might retire upon the fortified entrenched camp at Portsmouth, on the one hand, or upon the fortified Central Arsenal, if we had one, on the other; but with London in the hands of the enemy,

Some say even if London were occupied by a hostile army, we should still continue the struggle. Look, they say, at the case of Madrid in the Peninsular war. Look at Moscow in 1812. Look at Vienna in the wars of the be

inning of this century.

But it is almost beside the question to compare these cases, or that of Berlin and other capitals except Paris, with that of London. The fall of ondon would render further resistance imposible. With London in the hands of an enemy then the sent of Government, the heart of the empire, the centre of all commerce, the focus of our communications, our Government factories at Woolwich for guns, gun-carriages, muni-tions, stores (the only Government manufacturing arsenal we possess), the great Naval Arsenal at Chatham, too (which is unfortified to landward), all fall into his hands! There would be a collapse of commerce, of govern ment, and of order, from which there might b

What shall the measures of precaution be? The Duke of Wellington, in his memorabl etter of January, 1847, said, "I know of no node of resistance, much less of protection from this danger, except by an army in the field, capable of meeting and contending with its formidable enemy, aided by all the means of fortifications which experience in war and

science can suggest."

As regards the army, I believe that if the regular and other forces which it is proposed to maintain be trained, so as to be efficient for the duties they may be liable to perform, and if, to use the Duke of Wellington's words, they be "aided by all the means of fortifications which experience in war and science can suggest," the defence of the country against invasion will be fully provided

Without the aid of fortifications, I submithat it will not be possible, unless compulsor service be resorted to, to organise and maintain an army capable of affording that complete obtain which our military expen diture is incurred.

In this country, on account of its expense, and the withdrawal of men from industrial pursuits which it involves, there is great repugnance to

large standing army.
The cost of fortification is very small when compared with that of the maintenance of regular troops. The capital cost of an addition of only 5000 men to our regular army may be

of only 5000 men to our reg stated as follows:—
5000 men, with barracks and non-effective charges, at £50 per man per annum Capitalized at 31 per cent.
Productive labour of 5000 men lost by their being converted into suddiers, say £30 per annum Capitalized at 31 per cent. £300,000

Total cost of 5000 regular troops... £13,500,00 Now, an augmentation of 5000 men to ou egular army is scarcely worth mentioning as contribution to the increase of our defensive power; whereas the cost of this addition, it applied to fortification, would, with the forces already proposed to be maintained, for ever settle the question of the invasion of England

The expense of the necessary permanen ortifications around the metropolis would about eighteen millions sterling. Add to this the cost of the Central Arsenal, and of the works required for the protection of the sea-ports at home and abroad above, referred to the whole expense, including armaments would not be so great as the capital cost o 5000 regular troops. The expense of the main tenance of fortifications is but trifling, and we already have more than an abundance of force

spable of manning them.
The works for the defence of London should be permanent, and provided with plenty of bomb-proof cover and deep well-flanked ditches. They should be impregnable against assault, and the ramparts should be constructed so as

to render the artillery therein secure against being silenced by the enemy's fire. As regards the question where the works should be; there are two principles which have to be considered. One may be called the in-

direct, the other the direct system. The indirect plan is, to construct at a dis tance of 20 or 30 miles from London, three o tence of 20 or 30 miles from London, three or four fortified entrenched camps; one s. Chatham (where, in any case, the works pre-posed by the Defence Commission for the defence of the Naval Arsenal should be carried out), one west, another north, and another souh The direct plan is, to construct a series of detached forts, crossing fire with early other, and from about 2000 to 3000 yads apart, according to the circumstances of he locality, all round London, at a distance of abut

twelve miles from its centre.
The principle on which the indirect sysem is advacated is, that each entrenched cam, or strategical fortress, would be capable of tontaining a large force which might act of the flank or rear of an enemy, and threate his communications if he passed it; and that an invader would therefore be obliged to sitdown and beseige it, or to employ a large free to mark it, before he could proceed on his narch

A system of purely strategical fortesses. such as we are discussing, would be inpera-tive unless the forces acting from their were equipped, thoroughly trained an disci d troops. Even admitting that 7e had plined troops. Even admitting that 7e had sufficient forces of this description canble of taking the field, the safety of Londo would still be dependent on the result of ageneral

Now, the direct system of defene would absolutely cover London; and the while adult male population, as also the enormous sources of all kinds within the line of the proposed forts, could be drawn upon for theisfence at any part of the circle. A ring of bout fifty works would at every point affor a store works would at every point affor a strong fortified battle-field twelve miles from the centre of London.

The perimeter of the line of frtification being more than seventy-five mile in extent, it is impossible that it could t invested. The circle of the forts round Pris is less than thirty miles, and it took a justier of a million of troops to invest it. To invest London, if defended as propsed, would require an army of 700,000 men. The distance of the works from London would be greater han necessary to protect even theuburbs from

bombardment. Paris held out for five months, and then only gave in from want of food-thebombardme did not hasten the surrender foone hour. It Bazaine's army had retired upo Paris instead of remaining at Metz, after the title of Woerth —if MacMahon had gone to Par, or to Orleans, for a fortnight longer than it did—the result of the late war would have been very different to what it was; Paris would have been relieved, and the Germans would have been in a most critical position. The works round London, it we were, and the army defeated in the field, would enable us to retrieve the fortunes of England.—Once a Week.

THE MONTH: SCIENCE AND ARTS.

PROFESSOR Zollner, in his book "On the Nature of Comets," accounts for some of the phenomena by showing that water, mercury, and many other substances, even in the solid state, always give off vapour; hence, a mass of matter in space will ultimately surround itself with its own vapour, and present the appearance of It is quite probable that some of the masses moving in space may be fluid, in which case, on approaching the sun, the development of vapour would be very rapid, as is well exem-plified by some of the smaller comets. And as regards the swift growth of the tail, Professor collner demonstrates that if the free electricity of the sun be not greater in amount than that observed at the surface of the earth, it would be sufficient to communicate an impulse which produce a train or tail sixty million miles long in two days. Having proved this mathematifarther for a theory of repulsive force by which o account for the tails of comets.

The professor is engaged also in the discus-ion of an important question—the Origin of the Earth's Magnetism, and the Magnetic Relations of the Heavenly Bodies. It has been observed that magnetic disturbances occur at places far distant from each other and from the severe earthquake was felt in Greece; at the same moment, Dr. Lamont, in his observatory at Munich, noticed an unusual restlessness, with jerks and oscillations of the magnets, which continued half an hour. Some years ago, an English observer was watching a sun-spot; suddenly he saw a bright light burst from its centre, and glow for five minutes. He discovered a few days later that, in the observe tory at Kew, the magnets had all at once started from their position, and were greatly disturbed for a time corresponding to that of the mani-festation of the white light on the sun. These are noteworthy evidences of forces acting at a distance, and they bear out Professor Zollner's theory, that "the sun is to be regarded as a magnetic body like the earth." The earth in its annual course round the sun cuts a plane perpendicular to the ecliptic twice a year; and on September 6, the south pole of the sun is turned towards the earth, and on March 7, the north pole. Hence, whatever magnetic effects are produced on the earth by the sun, will have their maximum at these two dates.

Physical astronomers are generally agreed that the moon has no atmosphere; but Professor Challis of Cambridge once fancied that he saw evidence of an atmosphere at the bottom of a lunar valley; and now another ob-server suggests that the appearances seen at new moon are also evidences of atmosphere. We see the bright crescent, and dimly the disk of the moon made visible by eartishine; and at the same time the edge which is farthest from the bright crescent shows itself slightly illuminated. illumination it is which is regarded as affording proof that the moon has an atmosphere.

The same observer offers an explanation of the reason why the moon appears larger when lov than when high. On a fine night, he says, the vault of heaven never appears like half a gobe, but is very much flattened overhead; and the effect of the atmosphere is to make the says in the zenith seem nearer to us than the says in the horizon. This may be easily verifed by a diagram. Draw a half-circle, rand within that a flattened vault. Then draw disks on the outer line to represent the moon, and lines from these to an observer's eyes in the centre, and at once it will be seen why the lowest moon appears to be the largest.

An ingenious method of stopping leaks iron ships when at sea, has been patented by Mr. M'Cool, who effects his object by means of art. ArCool, who effects his object by means of what he terms "safety-plates." These plates are, as artisans say, "dished"—that is, they resemble a dish in shape; consequently, when the hollow side is pressed against the plates of a ship, the "safety-plate" fits close, and will keep water out when held firmly in place with screws. By a clear contrivence, when one screws. By a clever contrivance, when once the leak is discovered, means can at once b taken for fitting on the new plate. A weighted line is dropped through the hole; this is laid hold of by lines drawn under the ship; the weight is taken off and replaced by a screw bolt; a plate, with india-rubber covering the inner edges, is next screwed to the bolt, is dropped overboard, and drawn into position b the line hanging through the leak; an inner plate is then screwed to the inner end of the bolt; and thus the leak is completely covered on the inside and the outside, and the water is kept out. That this means of safety can be made use of in the open sea, and under differ ent circumstances, without the necessity of docking the ship, is not the least among its

Signor Zuccato, an Italian, has devised at electro-chemical method of copying writings, diagrams, or designs, which, while affording another instance of practical application of science, can hardly fail of general recognition. A description of the method is printed in the Journal of the Photographic Society. A steel plate is covered with a coat of varnish, and on this, when dry, the writing or design is scratched or written with a steel point. Should a fac-simile be required, this can be produced on the varnished plate by the process known to photographers, and then scratched, as in the former instance.

The copying is effected in an ordinary copy which, above and below, rom an electric battery are connected. sheets of copying-paper, impregnated with prussiate of potash, are laid on the steel plate, and placed in the press. Immediately that the press is screwed close, the electric current begins to pass, and prints on all the sheets of paper, in from thirty to sixty seconds, whatever is scratched on the plate. The operation may be repeated as often as is desired; whereby copies can be multiplied to any extent, which in many cases would be highly advantageous We hear that this new electro-chemical so ing press is soon to be offered for sale by enterprising firm in London.

Paperhangings for walls are known to every ody. It is now proposed to use hangings made of metal; and an account of this new invention which comes to us from Paris, has been read before the Society of Arts. The metal em-ployed is tinfoil, in sheets about sixteen fee ong, and from thirty to forty inches wide. The sheets are painted, and dried at a high tem-perature, and are then decorated with many different patterns, such as foliage, flowers, geometrical figures, imitations of wood, or

varnished and again dried, and are then ready for sale. Tinfoil is in itself naturally tough, and the coats laid upon it, in preparing it for the market, increase the toughness. The hanging of these metallic sheets is similar to paperhanging, except that the swall is varnished with a weak kind of varnish, and the sheet applied thereto. Thus in this way a room or a house may be newly painted without any smell of paint to annoy or harm the lamates. Moreover, the tinfoil keeps out damp; and as the varnish is a damp resister, the protection to the room is twofold. Experience has shown also that cornices mouldings, and irregular surfaces may be covered with the tinfoil as readily as a flat surface; hence, there is no part of a dwelling-house or public building which may not be decorated with these new sheets; and, as regards style and finish, all who saw the specimens exhibited at the reading of the paper, were made aware that the highest artistic effects could be achieved

The decoration of small tin plates for ornamental purposes has, we hear, been introduced into Comwall—the county of tin. In this case, the colour and pattern are printed on the plates by means of lithographic stones and rollers; but, to insure excellence and permanence, the plates must be heated. Difficulty was at first experienced in keeping the plates quired temperature, the upper part of the oven being always hotter than the lower; but it was overcome by fitting into the oven a vertical roundabout, which carried the plates from top roundation, when carried the plates from top to bottom of the oven, during the whole process of heating. We think there are many purposes to which these plates could be applied beyond that of mere ornament.

An account of an experiment interesting to arboriculturists has been published in Luxembourg. As some travellers will remember, the roads near that city are planted with treesash, maple, and elm, alternately with poplars. arn, maple, and clm, alternately with poplars. The space between the trees was six metros (about seven and a half yards), and it was thought that the poplars, growing fast and tall, injured the other trees, and some hundreds were cut down. The elms, ash, and maples had then twelve metres in which to grow, and they profited thereby, for their annual growth increased from nine to eleven per cent. As the observations necessary to establish this result were carried on from 1859 to 1871, they may be accepted as trustworthy, and are, indeed, such as might have been expected. Professor Lapham, of the United States

Telegraph Service, has drawn up a report on the great forest-fires of last year, some of which penetrated even into the States of New York and Pennsylvania, and he shows that the great prairies of the Far West have been produced and are extended by these fires, aided by the operations of nature. In those regions, by the operations of nature. In those regions, the autumn months are exceedingly dry with prevalence of south-west winds. "These conditions of climate," says the professor, conditions of climate, says the professor, "have existed for ages, and, hence the normal condition of the great Western plains is that of prairie; and so long as these causes exist, this region must always remain in this condition, unless changed by ingenious and persistently applied devices of art." At present a constant struggle goes on where prairie and forest meet; and generally it is the forest which gives way, and border towns and villages also, and the prairie grows bigger. A system of give and take may be said to prevail. In a wet autumn the forest holds its own, perhaps wet autumn the lorest noise its own, pernaps encroaches a little on the prarie; but in a dry season the fires assert their supremacy, and as they kill the roots of everything except prairiegrass, the extension of prairie-land naturally follows. But, as Professor Lapham says, the prairie-soil is as well suited for the growth of trees as the forest land its and if some united trees as the forest-land is; and if some united and enforced endeavour were made, millions of acres might be covered with grateful shade, the extreme dryness of the atmosphere would be mitigated, and the well-founded apprehensions that now prevail as regards a scarcity of timber would be effectually removed.

The Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society contains interesting papers on the diamond fields of South Africa, which should be read by the enterprising folk who desire to have trustworthy scientific information about that now attractive country. One of the explorers states that the diamond gravel is not of local origin, that it has been brought from long distances, and by some other agency than that of water. He considers that the greater part came from the Draakensberg mountain range and its northern offshoots, and he thus sums up his views:—" The vast unstratified deposits, the promiscuous piling together and intermingling of boulders, the remarkable polish of many of them, the terrace-like mounds and accumulations, all evince physical conditions far different from those at present in operation; while th entire absence of all recent fossils in these gravels almost forces on us the conviction, that hey must have been laid down under circum stances inimical to animal and vegetable life: and these circumstances, judging from similar deposits in other countries, have been brought about by the action of ice."

Another scrap of geological news appears t confirm Mr. Darwin's supposition that Brazil, and indeed the whole continent of South America, is slowly rising. The group of islets known as Fernando Noronha is one hundred known as Fernando Noronha is one hundred and ninety-four miles from Cape St. Roque, the most easterly point of the southern continent The channel between the islets and the main is shallow when compared with the deep water on each side thereof; and as there are signs of elevation on the islets, the inference is, that with the gradual upheaval, they will some day be connected with the cape by a long neck of rocky land. Those idle people who complain that the age of wonders is past may lay this fact People who look at the death-lists in

newspapers can hardly have failed to notice of late years an increasing frequency of an-nouncements of sudden death. Some explanation of this fact has been publishe by the Registrar-general and the medical journals, which shows that heart-disease has as much to do with the increased mortality under the head above referred to. But it may be Whence comes the heart-disease? The answer is: From the stress and strain under which people now try to get a living, every one striving to be first, and to win more fame or more money than his competitors. It seems as if human beings in their daily transactions were trying to rival the express train and the telegraph; and as a rule, it is among men between twenty and forty-five years of age and not among women, that the deaths from heart-disease occur. In 1851, the number of deaths was 5746; in 1870, it was 12,428, or more than double. Truly, the Scriptural precept, "Make not haste to be rich," has more than a moral significance; and, as a medical contemporary remarks, the foregoing figures warn us to take a little more care not to kill A NEW THEORY OF VOLCANORS

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(From the Spectator.) THERE are few subjects less satisfacionly treated in scientific treatises than that which Humboldt calls the Reaction of the Bathle Interior. We find, not merely in the configuraremarkable phenomena, evidence of subter suggested seem in no sense impracticable, jet no theory of the earth's volcanic energy has jet gained general acceptance. While the accepcomer tells us of the constitution of orbs millions of times farther away than our own sun, the geologist has hitherto been unable to give an account of the forces which agiate he crust of the orb on which we live.

A theory has just been put forward respecting volcanic energy, however, by the emants seismologist Mallet, which promises not melly to take the place of all others, but to gain a degree of acceptance which has not been corded to any theory previously enunciated. It is, in principle, exceedingly simple, though many of the details (into which we do not go

pose to enter) involve questions of considerable difficulty.

§§1.et us, in the first place, consider briefly the various explanations which had been already advanced. There was first the chemical theory of volcanic energy, the favourite theory of Sir Humphry Davy. It is possible to produce on small scale nearly all the phenon subterranean activity, by simply bringing to-gether certain substances, and leaving them to undergo the chemical changes due to their association. As a familar instance of explosive action thus occasioned, we need only mention the results experienced when any one unfamiliar with the methods of treating lime endeavours over hastily to "slake" or "slack" it with water. Indeed, one of the strong points of the chemical theory consisted in the circumstance that volcanoes only occur where water can reach the subterrancan regions or as Mallet expresses it, that "without water there is no volcano." But the theory is disposed of by the fact, now generally admitted, that the chemical energies of our earth's materials were almost wholly exhausted before the surface was consolidated.

Another inviting theory is that according to which the earth is regarded as a mere shell of solid matter surrounding a molten nucleus. There is every reason to believe that the whole interior of the earth is in a state of intense heat; and if the increase of heat with depth (as shown in our mines) is supposed to continue uniformly, we find that at very moderate depths a degree of heat must prevail sufficient to liquify any known solids under ordinary conditions. But the conditions under which matter exists a few miles only below the surface of the carth are not ordinary; the pressure enormously exceeds any which our physicists can obtain experimentally. The ordinary distinction be-tween solids and liquids cannot exist at that enormous pressure; a mass of cold steel could be as plastic as any of the glutinous liquids, while the structural change which a solid un-dergoes in the process of liquifying could not take place under such pressure even at an enormously high temperature. It is now generally admitted that if the earth really has a molten nucleus, the solid crust, must, nevertheless, be far too thick to be in any way disturbed by changes affecting the liquid matter

beнeath. Yet another theory has found advocates. The mathematician Hopkins, whose analysis of the molten-nucleus theory was mainly effective in rendering that theory untenable, suggested that there may be isolated subterranean lakes of fiery matter, and that these may be the true seat of volcanic energy. But such lakes could not maintain their heat for ages, if surrounded (as the theory requires) by cooler solid matter, especially as the theory also requires that water should have access to them. It will be observed also that none of the theories just described affords any direct account of those various features of the earth's surface—mountain ranges, table-lands, volcanic regions, and so on—which are undoubtedly due to the action of subterranean forces. The theory advanced by Mr. Mallet is open to none of these objecnions. It seems, indeed, competent to explain all the facts which have hitherto appeared

perplexing.
It is recognised by physicists that our earth is gradually parting with its heat. As it cools it contracts. Now if this process of contraction took place uniformly no subterranean action would result. But if the interior contracts more quickly than the crust, the latter must in some way or other force its way down to the retreating nucleus. Mr. Mallet shows that the hotter internal portion must contract faster than the relatively cool crust; and then he shows that the shrinkage of the crust is competent to eccasions all the known phenomena of volcanie In the distant ages when the earth was still fashioning, the shrinkage produced the irregularities of level which we recognise in the elevation of the land and the depression of the Then came the period when, as the crust shrank, it formed corrugations, in other words, when the foldings and elevations of the somewhat thickened crust gave rise to the mountain-ranges of the earth. the globe gradually lost its extremely high temperature, the continuance of the same process of shrinkage led no longer to the formation of ridges and table-lands, but to local crushing-down and dislocation. This process is still going on, and Mr. Mallet not only recognises here the origin of earthquakes, and of the changes of level now in progress, but the true cause of volcanic heat. The modern theory of heat as a form of motion here comes into play. As the solid crust closes in upon the shrinking nucleus, the work expended in crushing down and dislocating the parts of the crust is transformed into heat, by which, at the places where the process goes on with greatest energy, "the material of the rock so crushed energy, "the material of the rock so crushed and of that adjacent to it are heated even to fusion. The access of water to such points determines volcanic eruption."

Now, all this is not mere theorising. Mr. Mallet does not come before the scientific world with an ingenious speculation, which may or may not be confirmed by observation and ex-periment. He has measured and weighed the forces of which he epeaks; he is able to tell precisely what proportion of the actual energy which must be developed as the earth contracts is necessary for the production of observed volcanic phenomena. It is probable that nine-tenths of those who have read these lines would be disposed to think that the contraction of the earth must be far too slow to produces effects so stupendous as those which we recognise in the volcano and the earthquake. But Mr. Mallet is able to show, by calculations which cannot be disputed, that less than one fourth of the heat at present annually lost by the earth is sufficient to account for the total annual velcanic action, according to the

http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1452149

National Library of Australia

best data at present in our possession. This would clearly not be the place to follow ont Mr. Mallet's admirable theory into all its de-

tails. We must content oursel with point-ing out how excellently it acets for certain peculiarities of the earth's surficonfiguration. Few that have studied carefullrawn charts of Hew that have studied carcinilrawn charts of the chief mountain-ranges canave failed to notice that the arrangement these ranges does not accord with the it of upheaval through the action of internforces. But it will be at once recoged that the aspect of the mountain-rangecoords exactly with what would be expected result from with what would be expected result from such a process of contraction fir. Mallet has indicated. The shrivelled al of an apple indicated. The shrivelled al of an apple affords no inapt representation the corrugated surface of our earth, and acceng to the new theory, the shrivelling of sua skin is precisely analogous to the proces at work upon the earth when mountain-ras were being formed. Again, there arev students of geology who have not foundatures of perplexity in the foldings anderlappings of strata in mountainous regit No forces of upheaval seem competent produce this arrangement. But by the w theory this feature of the earth's surfais at once explained; indeed, no other arrangement could be plained; indeed, no other arrament could be

It is worthy of notice that Mallet's theory of volcanic energy is comply opposed to ordinary ideas respecting thquakes and volcances. We have been estomed to regard these phenomena as dto the eruptive outbursting power of the th's interior: we shall now have to considthem as due to the subsidence and shrinkajof the earth's exterior. Mountains have them upheaved, but valleys have sunk downand in another respect the new theory tends modify views which have been generally estained in recent times. Our most eminergeologists have taught that the earth's inter forces, may be as active now as in theochs when the It is worthy of notice that Mallet's theory as active now as in theochs when the mountain ranges were feel. But Mr. Mallet's theory tends to shchat the volcanic energy of the earth is a daing force. Its chief action had already b exerted when mountains began to be forr; what remains now is but the minutest frac of the volcanic energy of the mountain-form era; and each year, as the earth parts winore and more of its internal heat, the sourcester subterranean energy are more and morkhausted. The thought once entertained bstronomers that the earth might explode a homb, her scattered fragments produc a ring of bodies resembling the zone of astes, seems further than ever from probability. ever there was any danger of such a catophe, the danger has long since passed away.

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THE ACQUITTAL OIRS, FAIR.

(New York Times, ber 1.)

"Mas. Leura Fair is a very resuble woman—very remarkable people are becom scurce, therefore it, would be a pity to hang Mrs.". This seems to have been about the line of argut which conducted a marvellously ignorant. San neisco jury to the extraordinary verdict of seequ which turns loose upon society a woman who has aged nearly all the fundamental principles on wholecter rests. The ense was simple enough, in all cience, Mrs. Fair was a woman of indifferent antents; she had been three times divorced, and had apted to shoot her partner in a bearding-house, ich she kept at Virginia city in 1864. She was for this crime and sequitted. The council who oded her on that occasion was Mr. A. F. Coden, a middle-aged San Francisco lawyer of cominence. The acquaintance of lawyer and at rippened into criminal intercourse, and in 1870. Fair was known to San Francisco society as the ress of Mr. Criteden. By this time, however, lawyer, who was married and had a family, was insting to tire of his paramour, and endeavoured get rid of her. Mis. Fair, whose deas of the riage vow were elastic enough, declined to accept doctrine that an illuit connection could be sinated at the pleasure of either party. Fallito induce Mr. Crittenden to take this view de matter, she apistol to his breast, and shot himbe heart.

The shooting was not denied, neas i possenger steamer, watched the moment whe was quietly seated between his wife and daur, presented a pistol to his breast, and shot himbe heart.

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About forty exceptions were takence ruling of the Court, and the familiar machinerappeals, stay of proceedings, &c., was put in opera Mrs. Fair was at first denied a new trial, and wentenced to be hanged on July 28, 1871, but has ugh various judicial mutations which need not bre detailed, been spared to be tried by the most tant jury of her countrymen that could be obtained to be finally acquitted. Whatever were grounds on which this verdict was arrived at, then it is nothing less than a most ridiculous and shammiscarriage of justice.

less than a most ridiculous and shammiscarriage of justice.

Lond Salmonne.—The new Chancel the second son of the late Rev. William Jocelyn Rr. for many years rector of Mixbury, in Oxfordship Dorothes, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Wh Roundell, of Gledstanes, Yorkshire, and was bit Mixbury on the 27th of November, 1812. He, brother of the Rev. Redwin Palmer, M.A., of 10 College, Oxford, Professor of Latin Literature at University, and as rephew of the late Mr. Ge Palmer of Nazing-park, Essex, who was for manyrs deputy-chairman of the National Lifeboat lution, and the investor of a life-boat lonpiccessfully used by the society. He was colucatedurghy and Winchester Schools, and was celected 330 to an open scholarship at Trinity College, Ox where he graduated, as a first-class in classics, is ter Term, 1834, having previously gained the Chilor's prize for Latin verse, and for the Latin ess, 1831, the Newdigate prize for English verse in 2, and the Ireland Scholarship in the same yearhe subject of the Latin verse, and for the Latin ess 1831, the Newdigate prize for English verse in 2, and the Ireland Scholarship in 1834. In 1837 graduated M.A., and was called to the Bar at Lin's-inn on the 9th of June of the same year. Ha practised with great success as a Chancery barr, he was created, a Queen's Counsel in April, 2, in the same year that Vice-Chancellor Ma obtained silk, and was immediately elected Bencher of his inn. Sir Roundell Palmer was firturned to Patisiment, as member for Plymouth, he general election of July, 1847, being the gollenguViscount Ebrington. Me is described in the lamentary Compenious of the say as a "Liberal scrative, favourable to the extension of free trade friendly to the principle of the Navigation Law opposed to the endowment of the Bonan Cat deergy." He ripresented Plymouth till July, 1849 he not a sent in Parliament at the time, he wipointed solt, and he led it till M. 1857, when he did not offer himself a caudidate. In July, 1861, though he not a sent in Parliament at the time, he

has paramount influence, and which he continued to regressent ever since. In October, 1863, on the death of \$it\$ William Atherton, he became Attornoy-General, and retired from office with Lord John Russell's second Administration in June, 1866. On the roturn of the Liberal party to power, under the leadership of Mr. Gladstone, in December, 1868, he was officed the Chancellorship, but not being able to enforse the policy of the Government in relation to the Irish Church, declined taking office. Sir Roundell Pelmer's views on the Irish Church question were endocided at the time in an admirable speech addressed by him to his constituents at Richmond. He concurred with the Government in recommending the disestablishment of the Irish Church, but differed from them on the question of disendowment. He continued, however, to be an independent supporter of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet om most of the public questions of the day, and consented to represent her Majesty's Government as counsel before the Arbitration Court at Geneva. It is said that he refused to accept the retainer of £30,000 offered him by Government for his services at Geneva. Sir houndell edited "The Book of Praise, from the best English Hymn-writers," published in 1862, and in the following year received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford. Selborne, the locality from which the new Lord Chancellor has chosen to derive his title, is the Selborne commemorated in White's "History." Here Sir Roundell Palmer has nequired an extate and built a nunsion, and, we believe, a church also. [Sir Roundell Palmer has nequired an extate and built a nunsion, and, we believe, a church also. [Sir Roundell Palmer has nequired an extate and built a nunsion, and, we believe, a church also. [Sir Roundell Palmer has the described as a deliberate, but not a timid law ref-rmer. His name has been much associated within the last year or two with the project for establishing what has been termed a "Legal University;" and it may be remembered that on this subject

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

TO SOLICITORS.—A first-class Country PRACTICE to be disposed of. For particulars apply, by letter, to M'Carthy, Son, and Donovan, Pitt-street North.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—To be disposed of, on most liberal terms, a splendid PRACTICE, worth from £1000 to £1200 per annum. Apply, M.D., HERALD Office, on or before the 7th proximo.

Sydney, December 31, 1872.

Sydney, December 31, 1872.

TO DRAPERS.—To be disposed of, a first-class Drapery, Millibery, and Ready-made Clothing BUSINESS, in one of the principal towns on the Northern Road, doing a cash trade of £8000 per annum. The stock-in-trade is well bought and thoroughly assorted, and can be reduced to £2000 by February 1st. The premises are hand-somely fitted up, and the business can be worked at a very small exponse. This is a splendid opportunity for any one commencing business. The proprietor having entered into a partnership in another district is the only reason for his disposing of this concern. The above first-class investment can be had on easy terms. For all particulars apply to Mr. Walcot, at Mr. J. B. Tickle's, 311, George-street, Sydney.

BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC.

THE GOSPEL OAK IRON AND GALVANIZED IRON AND WIRE COMPANY.
IRON MANUFACTURERS AND GALVANIZERS.

IRON MANUFACTURERS AND GALVANIZERS.

First Brand

"G anchor O."

First and Second Brand.

"Eaglo."

First quality.

The GOSPEL OAK is the oldest manufacture of GALVANIZERS.

VANIZED IRON in England. The original Galvanized

Tizned Iron was first made at these works in the year 1842.

This iron obtained the prize medal for "EXCELLENT

QUALITY" at the Great Exhibition of 1852, it being the

ONLY PRIZE MEDAL awarded in the trade.

The price is now greatly reduced.

Works: Gospel Oak Iron Works, Tipton

Mitro Works, Wolverhampton

Regent's Canni, Limehouse, London.

Warchouse: 56 Upper Thannes-street, London.

Export Office: 74, King William-street, London.

KNIGHT, BEVAN, and STURGE'S CEMENT W. CARY, Railway Bridge Stores. MARBLE Chimnoppieces and Register Stoves, not designs, at reduced prices. Cary, Railway Bridge.

PLAIN Galvanized IRON on SALE, C.O. Anchor 24, 26, 28 gauge. W. FOY, 278, George-sproot. STOCK AND STATION.

TOR SALE by the undersigned, these well-known first-class STATIONS, situated on the Lower Namet River, in the Liverpoel Plaina District,

PILLIGA
WILCHOMI
BERRYADAH SOUTH.

These runs are compact, in one block, having a frontage of 15 miles to the River Namei, and have been lately fonced on the two sides and back line with a most substantial two-rail fence, mostly of ironbark. The country is of first-class fattening description, richly grassed with myall, salt-bush, and open plains—not a bad acro on the whole run, and second to nothing in New South Wales,—splendidly watered, which mone can excel, by creeks running through the runs with a never-failing supply; also favourably situated, equidistant from the river, besides other lagoons and waterholes dotted over the runs that cattle have no distance to travel for water in the driest season.

The herd is the noted boat brand, to which have been added 2000 BULLOCKS from the well-known Clarence and Richmond herds—Ogilvie's, Bundock's, and others—and consists of about 5500 HEAD.

There are now more than 3000 BULLOCKS over three-years old, all in high condition, and drafts are ready for market.

The breeding qualities have been carefully kept up for

years old, att in might constant, market.

The breeding qualities have been carefully kept up for years past by fresh and valuable bulls.

Improvements consist of cottage, huts, well-built stock-years for working the herd, conveniently constructed into drufting, branding, and milking compartments. Thirty stock horses, supplies, &c., can be taken at a price agreed on.

on.

The runs are situated about 35 miles below Wee, Wea, and there is now established a post and telegraph office at Pilliga. An early inspection is invited.

Terms, liberal.

J. B. RUNDLE.

Sydney, 14. Barrack-street.

Sydney, 14, Barrack-street.

O C A P 1 T A L 1 S T. S.

"WESTBROOK," DARLING DOWNS,
QUEENSLAND.
The finest pastoral property in the Australian colonies,
and
"ALICE DOWNS," BARCOO, QUEENSLAND, the
property of the well-known firm of M'Lean and Beit.
The representatives of the above firm of M'Lean and Beit,
the attention of capitalists is invited thurston and offering an opportunity of nequiring the finest pastoral property in the
Australian colonies.
WESTBROOK is so well known that it is quite needless
to mention anything, more than a few particulars concerning it. It comprises about
74,000 ACRES OF PURCHASED LAND, of the best
description of Downs property. Also about

AGRES OF PURCHASED LAND, of the best description of Downs property. Also about 34,200 ACRES OF LEASEHOLD LAND, and is remarkably well-watered.

The Great Western Railway passes through the run (60 miles from Ipswich), and there is a milway station within a mile from the woolshed. It is subdivided into 39 paddocks, and fenced in the most substantial manner, with wire fencing.

Does, and Series wire feeing.

The improvements are all very superior, comprising a most commodious stone mansion, large and well constructed woolshed, &c., &c.

Upon it there are about
120,000 SHEEP,

and 120,000 SHEEP,

and 1800 HEAD OF CATTLE.

ALICE DOWNS, on the Barcoo, comprises 13 Blocks, and about \$50 SQUARE MILES.

The great fattening qualities of the Darcoo are so highly popureized that the country in this locality is eagerly sought after.

On this run there are about 42,000 SHEEP, and about 4560 HEAD OF CATTLE.

These runs will be sold either separately or conjointly, as may be agreed.

LIBBHAL TERMS WILL BE GIVEN.

To brief to agreed.

LIBBHAL TERMS WILL BE GIVEN.

Not brief to a brief to be firm of Roxburgh, Shows and sprint, change, Sydney:

Stee HEAD OF CATTLE.

HEAD OF CATTLE.

LIBBHAL TERMS WILL BE GIVEN.

Not brief to be suffered by auction, THIS Orning to be presented by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, 336, George-street, as the bank Auction Rooms, 336, George-street, below, Shows and Syrint, ichange, Sydney:

Stee HEAD OF CATTLE.

HEAD OF CATTLE.

No Association, apply to be suffered by auction, THIS Ornings, Intervent and sundries.

No Association, apply to be suffered by auction, THIS ORNING And the first from James Present Staturday's Auction Sule, at 11.

HENRY MOON will sell by auction, THIS ORNING A the sule of the beaution of the b

Petersham, with cottages, authouses, granary, stables, contch-house, and with overy convenience, suitable for gentlement a residence, with about 52 acres of land.

BADMINTON HOUSE, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, opposite Wedyan Chapel, with outhouses, casch-house and stable, and replote with every convenience for a gentlement residence.

and stable, inc. reproduct of very formula and stable, inc.

PARKHAM LODGE, fronting Bourke and Dowling streets, Surry Hills, with outhouses, coach-house and stables, &c., with about 23 acres of ground.

ORANGERY and VINERY, near Parramatta, with a good cottage, outhouses, stables, &c., with about 190 acres of ground, in first-class condition.

Terms liboral. For further particulars apply to JOHN WETHERILL, 235, Pitt-street. WEEKLY STOCK SALE. FOR SALE, a 5-roemed New HOUSE, situate in Kent-street North; full view of Darling Harbour. Apr by at the third house below Healey's Stores.

AUCTION SALES. Vehicles, Harness, and Suddlery.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,—ELSWICK HOUSE,

G EORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, An above.
Regular sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown

my afternoon.

Horses and Vehicles on hire.

FRESH HORSES.

EORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, Black horse, broken to saddle and harness Black mare, ditto ditto
Grey mure, broken to saddle and sidesaddle, and very fast.

CARRITAGE PAIR.

GEORGE KISS is instructed by C. T.
Richardson, Esq. to sell by auction, at the
Bagaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY,
Jammy 2nd, at 11 o'clock,
A pair of handsome baygeddings, 15.3, thoroughly quiet
in eaddle, single and doubt harness.
These horses can be recommended.

Sale of Thoroughbred Hoses CEORGE. KISS has received instructions from F. M. Doyle, Bsq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,

BONA, a brown marn, 5 years old, by NEW WARRIOR (imported), dam by AARON, granddam by SCHICH (imported), g. g damby ST. JOHN (imported), g. g damby ST. JOHN (imported), g. g damby ST. JOHN (imported), g. g dam by NEW WARRIOR (imported), dam JEWBS by AARON, granddam by GRATIS (imported), g. g dam by STEELTRAP, g. g. g dam by SKELETON (imported).

Also,
A grey gelding, by Chevalier, out of one d Jos. Rose's
best marcs, broken to saddle and side-addle, and a

good fencer.

KELSO.

GEORGE KISS has received intructions from C. Batty, Eq., to sell by aucon, at the Barrar, Pitt and Casilerough streets, THIS INY, at 12 o'clock,
The mechanic Kelso, chesnut golding, ran thd in Tattersell's Stakes and New Year's Gift; an won the Bathust Handicap.

Broken and Unbroken Horses.
Heavy and Light.

At Camperdown, on FRIDAY next.

GEORGE KISS has received instritions from B. Robinson, Esq., to sell by auton, at the Camperdown Yards, on FRIDAY next, at 2 o'csk, 70 head of broken and unbroken horses, both hosy and light. Amongst the lot are some really finsuched carriage pairs, and some of the finest bucks thehave been offered for sale in this market for years, 2d by R. Rouse, Esq., of Gunthwon, and Robert Vson, Esq., of Malthand Road.

These horses have been specially selected from the over-stude for this market. One pair of the carriage horsetre thoroughly broken, 6 years old, and they are all in od-condition.

M. PITT has received instructions fm

C. York, Esq., to sell by auct,
THIS DAY, the 2nd January, at the Homely,
Yards, at 11 c'clock,
161 prime fat cattle, in lots.

M. PITT has received instructions fro T. Hughes, Eaq., to sell by auctio THIS DAY, the 2nd January, at the Homebu Xards, at 11 o'clock, 200 prime fat bullocks, in lots.

M. PITT has received instructions from Thomas Fixpatrick, Eq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 2nd January, at the Homebush Yards, at It o'clock, 800 prime fat wethers, in lots, per train.

M. PITT has received instructions from

S. Emanuel, Esq. to sell by auction, THIS

DAY, Thursday, the 2nd instant, at Ellis and Co's

lits, at half-past 11 o'clock,

to prime fat lambs, per rail. A. A. Company. ;

Durham Bulls for Sale,

M. PITT has been favoured with in-sell by auction, on account of the A. A. Company, at their Warmh Station, on account of the A. A. Company, at their Warmh Station, on MONDAY, the 6th January, 1873, at

1 o'clock,
40 well-bred 18-months-old Durham bulls, from carefully
selected cows, from their well-known Glouester
herd.
N.B.—Luncheon on the table at New Warrah, at 12
o'clock noon.

NOTICE. . . POSTPONEMENT HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE

PURE-BRED SHORTHORN CATTLE.

F: WANT has received instructions from Walter Lamb, Esq.. (of Greystanea, Prospect,) to sell by public anction, on THURSDAY, 16th Junuary, 1673 (and not on 2nd, as proviously advertised), at Mesers. Hawkee and Wright's Yards, Pitt-street, Sydney (late Martyn's),

The undermentioned PURE-BRED STOCK:—
IMPERIAL PURPLE 17th.

IMPERIAL PURPLE 18th. IMPERIAL PURPLE 23rd. IMPERIAL PURPLE 25th. GREENKNOWE.

ROSEBUD'S BUTTERFLY. COUNT BUTTERFLY. Any information as to podigrees, &c., may be obtained at the Pesterel Exchange, 273, George-street, Sydney.

PURE-BRED DURHAM BULL. F. WANT has received instructions from Thomas Gibson, Esq. (of Esk Vale, Tarmania), to sell by public auction, on THURSDAY, 16th January, 1873 (and not on 2nd, as previously advertised), at Messrs. Hawkes and Wright's Yards, Pitt-street (late Martyn's).

One (1) pure bred Durham bull, now on view at the above yards, the pedigree of which can be seen at the Pastoni Exchange, 273, George-street, Sydney.

ARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have
received instructions from G. T. Loder, Eq.,
to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY,
Thursday, at 2 o'clock,
His usual consignment of prime fat lambs.

ARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have received instructions from Joseph Aarons, Estat, to sell by auction, at Homebush, THIS DAY, the 2nd January, at 11 o'clock, 1168 prime fat wethers, from his noted Nanima station, and fully 60 lbs.

To Grocers, Furniture Brokers, Speculators, &c.

HENRY MOON will sell by auction,
THIS DAY, at 11, on the premises, of
Mesern. Clarke, Brothers, grocers, Botany Road, opposite
Hudson, Brothers Saw Mills,
The usual stock-in-trade of a grocer; as also household
furniture, horse and curt, &c.

Torms, cash.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction,

their Depot, 763, George-street South, THIS
AY, nt half-past 11 o'clock,
Milch cows, springers, and dry cattle
Fut calves, lambs, pigs, suckers
40 prime lambs, from W. H. Smith, Esq.

DUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction,
street, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Twenty (20) prime milch cows and springers, from the
country; dry eath cows and springers, from the
country; dry eath calves, from Mossrs. J. and A.
Hadgery's, Sutton Forest
Twenty (20) ditto ditto, from Mr. O. Scoles's, Liverpool
Forty (40) ditto ditto, from Mr. O. Scoles's, Liverpool
Forty (40) ditto ditto, from J. J. Atkinson's, Esq.,
Berrima
Forty (40) ditto ditto, from J. J. Atkinson's, Esq.,
Forty (40) ditto ditto, from J. J. Atkinson's Forty (40) ditto ditto, from W. Morrice's, Esq., Moss Yale Pritty (50) corn-frd parkers, from Picton and Camdon Forty (40) ditto, from Cambelltown and Menangle.

WEEKLY WOOL SALE.

VEEKLY WOOL SALE.

PICHARDSON and WRENCH will sell
by public auction, at the CHAMBER of
COMMERCE, [Exchange, THIS DAY, Thursday, at
quarter-parst 2 o'clock prompt,
300 lailes wool
Sheepskins.

Weekly Lenther Sale.

JOHN A. TURNER will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Cixcular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 2nd January, at 11 o'clock, Kip, sole, calf, yearling, cordovan, harness, bag leather, basils, &c.

· Weekly Wool Sale.

JOHN A. TURNER will sell by nuction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thurs-day, and January, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Balics wool Sheepskins.

WEEKLY LEATHER SALE.

ORT and CO. will sell by auction, at Phillip-stret, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 2nd January, at It o'clock, Kip, sele, harness, calf Bag, tweed, kangaroo, basil, &c. Terms, cash.

WEEKLY WOOL SALE. ARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will THIS DAY, Thursday, 2nd January, at quarter-page

ock, 827 bales wool 10,000 sheepskins. Terms, cash.

WEEKLY LEATHER SALE. HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Gircular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 2nd January, at 11 o'clock. 11 o'clock, Sole, kip, calf, and yearling leather. TOTHE, Cash.

WEEKLY WOOL SALE.

TRWIN, BRIDGE, and CO. will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 2nd January, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Bales wool Sheepskins.

WEEKLY LEATHER SALE.

RWIN, BRIDGE, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Custom House-buildings, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 2nd Jandary, at half-past 10 o'clock, Kip, sole, calf, yearling Tweed, kangauroo, horsebutts Harness, bag and bridle leather. Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 6th instant. Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.

To the Trade, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others

MR. M. MOLONY is instructed by Messrs J. Scott, Henderson, and Co. to sell by auction, on MONDAY, 6th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt, WITHOUT RESERVE, TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS.
Inveice of Nathan Joseph's boots, ox Holmsdafe.

Time, 11 o'clock.

Exchange Auction Rooms, 11, Bridge-street.

TRANCIS FAHEY and CO. have received

positive instructions to sell, without the slightest crve, TO-MOREOW, Friday, at 11 o'clock, Several lots of fully paid-up and contributing shares, sisting of fully paid-up and contributing shares, sisting of fold, it, and copper, in some of the richest mines in this colony.

Cersons desirous of having their shares offered for private or public auction will please forward particulars in ling.

ling.
Il shares placed in our hands for sale will receive our
lattention. To prevent any misunderstanding, we
set receive, on behalf of vendors of scrip, crossed
tues, as our terms of sale is cash on delivery of scrip.

counts settled immediately after each sale.

Now landing ex Christiana Thon On MONDAY next, 6th instant, at II a.m.

(AS. MOORE and CO. are instru cell by suction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-sin MONDAY next, Invoices of boots and shoes, by his manufacturers. For particulars in future advertisements.

HI FANCY 9-8 LIGHT GROUND PRINTS.

8 Cases, just received ex Agnes Rose. For Unreserved Sale. By order of the Consignees.

THIS DAY, 2nd instant, at 12, sharp.

43—8 cases fancy prints.
Terms at sale. THURSDAY, 2nd January. . IRISH LINENS
DRESSED HOLLANDS
FORFARS
WOOLBAGGING

DRE BAGGING BOTTON and LINEN TICKS COWELS and HUCKABACKS BREY SHEETINGS, &c. S DAY, 2nd instant, at 11 a.m.

CHASOORE and CO. are instructed to sell suction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, jut any reserve. THIS DAY, 145—1 TAN in diamond, 145—1 Cash linear, asserted

Tex in diamond,
Tex in diamond,
Tax in diamond

44-1 dittools, cambric handkerchiefs and Irish 44—1 dittpels, cambric nanuxeremors area inners .

45—1 dittol damask cloths and Irish linens .

41—1 dittol damask cloths and Irish linens .

41—2 dittol damask cloths and Irish linens .

42—1 bale fra.

FOR, .

419—1 dittol forfurs .

441—1 dittol dittol .

443—1 dittol dilittol .

444—1 dittol 32 dittol .

444—1 dittol 32 dittol .

445—1 dittol 40 dittol .

45—1 dittol 40 dittol .

46—1 dittol 40 dittol .

47 diamond over S,

(53—1 ditto 27 diamond over S, 180—1 ditto 4411 lb. bagging (for ore bage).

PRIDAY, 3rd January. HATS CLOTHING.

Now landing ex Agnes Rose and Parramatta

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-tiret, on FRIDAY next, at 11 a.m., 20 cases of the abovanamed goods. Details on day of sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others. GREAT CLEARANCE SALE of GENERAL DRAPERY, &c. By order and on account of Mossirs. George Moore and Co. On the Premises, 163, Pitt-street.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 8th and 9th January, at 11 a.m. each day.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Warehouse. 163, Pittstroct, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 8th and 9th January.

The balance of the stock-in-trude of Mosers, George Moore, and Co., who are relinquishing business.

Full particulars in future advertisements.

ORDER OF SALE. The undersigned invite especial attention to their very important Sales, THIS DAY, which will take place in the following order:

At 11 o'clock sharp,
Pearlshell, sandalwool, and beche-de-mer.
At a quarter-past 11 prompt,
40 tons tin ore.
At half-past 11 procisely,
The cargo of Mauritius sugars or Emma.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB,
Auctioneers.

Ou THURSDAY, January 2, at 11 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Rooms. IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE by auction of
BECHE-DE-MER, &c.,
the principal portion of the cargo of the
JOHN WESLEY,

consisting of

2 tons LARGE SILVER LIPPED PEARL
SHELL
1 ton tent fish
4 tons black fish
2 ditto red ditto
Tortoiseshell
Sandlewood, &c., &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Captain Fison to sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, THIS DAY, January 2, at 11 o'clock, Island produce ex John Wesley, as above. Terms, cash.

TIN ORE. -. Important Sale by Auction of about
FORTY TONS,
including parcels from the following Mines:
QUEENSLAND
PINE RIDGE
BOGGY-CAMP
PEBERDY
MODERN BRITON
SEVERN
REX REX WHEAL ETHEL CHAMPION and soveral private consignments.

THURSDAY, 2nd January, 1873, at 11 o'clock. PRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 2nd January, 1873, at 11 o'clock, Yaluable parcels of tin ore.

Torms, cash.

The ENTIRE CARGO of the Barque Emma.

Just arrived from Mustitus.

Embracing a complete assortment of very suitable samples.

IN SMALL AND LARGE MATS,

including.

FINE SOFT AND GRAINY YELLOW COUNTERS
YELLOW BREWING CRYSTALS
VERY FINE SOFT WHITE COUNTERS
WHITE CRYSTALS AND SNOWDROPS
For Sale by Austin For Sale by Auction, Under instructions from Messrs, Macdonald, Smith, and Co.

On THURSDAY, 2nd JANUARY, 1873.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell strocts, THIS DAY, 2nd January, at 11 o'clock, mauritius sugars, just arrived & Emma.

Full particulars at sale.

Furns liberal.

New Year's Gifts.

Oleographs, Chromo-lithographs, just landed, cetablishment of Messrs. Macqueen and Barnard and Son, London.

By order of the Consignees.

R. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, on SATURDAY, January 4, at 11 clock,
2 cases magnificent oleographs and chromo-lithographs.
Full particulars at sale. Kaurio Pine, Palings. Now on Alger's Wharf.

F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, 60 logs superior kauric. In lots to suit purchasers.

Terms liberal. After which, 8000 V. D. L. palings, 5 and 6 feet.

BULLI COALS. Cargo of the Lizzie and Rose, put back from her voyage to Shanghai.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at Cuthbert's Wharf, THIS DAY,
January 2, at 3 o'clock,
The cargo of the Lizzic and Rose, say 502 tons coal.
For the convenience of buyers, the vessel may be taken
alongside any wharf where there will be no risk.
Full particulars and terms at sale.

CH. MOORE and CO. are instructed to by auction, without any reserve, at their sale B, 167, Fitt-street, THIS DAY.

Sale B, 167, Fitt-street, THIS DAY.

60 sacks Tasmanian flour. RATION SUGARS GOOD YELLOWS. The only Shipment in the Market. Just landed ex Hero, and transhipped ex Novada, from Honolulu.

Under instructions from the Consignees, Messrs. Beilby and Scott. FRIDAY, January 3, at the City Mart.

F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, 3rd January, at 11 o'clock,
A shipment of finest rations and yollow counters, ex

Nevada, from Honolulu, comprising
W.P.— 38 mats
B.—258 mats
M. over C.—265 mats.
Samples may be inspected at the Rooms.

Terms liberal.

PEA NUTS, A small shipment forwarded to this market per steamship NEVADA. For Unreserved Sale by order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, January 3, at 11 o'clock, f tons pea nuts. Terms, cash. Hayannahi Cigars, Just landod

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, FRIDAY, January 3 cases Havannah sigars.

Particulars at sale.

F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on FRIDAY, January
3, at 11 o'clock,
36 boxes Sultana raisins
65 cases blue and white starch
30 ditto currants.
Particulars at sale.

Cast Iron Socket Pipes, Gas Tubes, Boiler Tubes, Gal-vanized Iron, Anchors, Chains, &c. By order of the Consignous,

F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, Ashipment, comprising—

2 and 24 inch socket pipes

4 and 4 inch par tubes

24 and 3 inch boiler tubes

5, and 9 foot galvanized iron, 26 gauge

6 to 164 cwt. anchors

1 to 14 inch chains.

Particulars at sale.

Terms liberal.

China Oil, Fuse, Resin, Linged Oil Timplates Calous

China Oil, Fuse, Rosin, Linaced Oil, Tinplates, Oakum, Cotton Waste, Shoot Lead, Composition Lead Pipe, Painte, Twine, Nails.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on FRIDAY, Jan
3, at 11 o'clock,
6 casks Bickford's fusc
30 kegs mails
20 cases China oil
70 drums linseed oil 70 drums linseed oil
14 rolls aheet lend
4 bales cotton wasto
6 casks lead pipe
8 ditto paint
1 bale twine

On account of ship Holmadake,
10 boxes timplates.
After which,
20 bundles Nary picked dakum.
Full particulars at sale. FOR POSITIVE SALE. FRIDAY, 10th January.

CITY PREEHOLD.

LOT 1.—THOSE LARGE and COMMODIOUS BUSINESS PREMISES and DWELLING HOUSE in
HARRINGTON-STREET, on the west side, a
few feet NORTH of CHARLOTTE-PLACE, now
in the occupation of Messrs. LEARMONTH,
DICKINSON, and CO.

RANDWICK.

LOT 2.—AILSA HOUSE, a substantially built FAMILY RESIDENCE, at the HIGH-CROSS, the junction of COOGEE BAY and FRENCHMAN'S ROADS.

iunction of COOGEE BAY and FRENCHMAN'S ROADS.

ICHARDSON AND WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 10th JANUARY, at 11 clock, LOT 1.—HARRINGTON-STREET.

ALL THAT valuable parcel of land, having 67 FEET frontage to the west side of HARRINGTON-STREET, upon which are erected the following premises:

No. 107.—AN EXTENSIVE and SUBSTANTIALLY RECTED BRICK STORE, on stone foundations, containing cellarage in the basement, and 4 floors, capable of storing 2000 tone of goods.

No. 105.—A TYO-STORY BRICK-BUILT DWELLING HOUSE, with stone foundations, containing balcony in front, 9 rooms, kitchen, and extensive cellarage in the basement, stable, good yard, with gate entrance from Harrington-street.

From which a regular income may be safely relied on, are directed to the above property, which occupies one of the best business positions in the city.

LOT 2.—RANDWICK.

All that choice and valuable corner block of land, situated at the HIGH CROSS, RANDWICK, containing about 2 roods 2 porches, having extensive frontages to FRENCHMAN'S ROAD, Sydney and COOGEE ROAD, and Short-street, on which is that substantially-huilt stone dwelling known as AILSA HOUSE. It contains—

ON THE GROUND FLOOR—Portice and hall, dining-room, parlour, 2 bedrooms, and kitchen (with servant's room over), enclosed, Parl with well and force-pump, buthroom with bath and water laid on, watercloset, laundry with coppor, &c.

ON THE SECOND FILOOR—Large bedroom, with

ON THE SECOND FLOOR-Large bedroom, with pieces, &c.

* Ailsa House is replete with every comfort and conreminee necessary in a family residence. It is surrounded
an all sides by delightful ornamental villas and improved
grounds, and the seemery, especially the marine view,
sumot be surpassed for beauty or extent.

Terms at sale. IMPORTANT EXTENSIVE SALE. To close Partnership Accounts. MONDAY, 6th January.

FIRST-CLASS CITY INVESTMENT,
MARGARET STREET,
MARGARET-LANE,
WYNYARD-LANE,

PICHARI SON and WRENCH have received natural on from Mesons. Dischrist,
Watt, and Co. off public merion of fittens,
Pitt-street on
HOMAY, 6th Juneary, at 11 delock.
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from each

LOT 1—All that purest of aim thating the bellowing frenders:

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4. Albatrant 18, Sening 106-33 feet all inches a dear Circular Quay helioting Tellacts, identical or the first Managing for the land valuation and appearance for any the feeth valuation and appearance of the complete of the feeth valuation and appearance of the complete of the feeth valuation and appearance of the complete of t

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M. TOUBLE DESTRICT, OF CONTROL OF

GUEENSJACH.

G. P. VANT has received instructions from bless with Jidosephen. J. Allen to submit to pull summer at the Particle between 23, Georges street, comey a state that he would disconstruct and day to be subject to the letter of disconstruction. All 1315 160 VAN SYATION.

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